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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,587—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Completed Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	15th April
M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	R. K. Gordon	22nd "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	E. Martin	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. Gordon	1st July
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

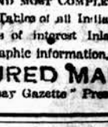
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent interval, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

* Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS RACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 7, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,881	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th April, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,152 tons, on the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 11th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

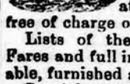
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TONKIN	6,246	Vaquier	4th May, 1899

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUG INDENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY
ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE,
AND ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS
USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
WITH
RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &C.

ALL GOODS are of Guaranteed Quality, nothing inferior is kept in Stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical Preparations are up to the Standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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French Scented Soaps.
Gold Jewellery.
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Toilet Requisites.
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Gold Pencil Cases.
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Glassware.
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Champagne Taps.
Writing Cases.
Harlequin Tea Sets.
French Provisions.
Albums.
Zelonite Goods.
Scent Cases.
Sponges.
Dog Collars.
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Silver Jewellry.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 0

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Establish 1837.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : KARACHI :
Esplanade Road. Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
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LATHAM & Co.,

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SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art an Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Hanaghat, Bengal.

AT
THE QUEEN'S HALL
LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.
JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE
is used by the celebrated accompanist and pianist, Mr. S. LIDDLE in accompanying the LEADING VOCALISTS of the WORLD. A clear proof that
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTE
possesses the Most Wonderfully Pure, Refined and Sympathetic Tone.
THE MUSICAL QUALITIES OF THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
ARE UNSURPASSED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.
J. E. BEVAN & CO., CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)
HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :
"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"
To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

COLONIAL SERIES OF BOOKS.

Popular Novels :—Price Re. 1—Each Volume.

Alderdene.
Only a Guard-Room Dog. By Mrs. Cuthell, with 16 Illustrations. By W. Parkinson.
Children of this World. By Ellen F. Pinsent.
A Cavalier's Ladye. By Constance McEwan.
Hepsy Gispy. By L. T. Meade.
Toddleben's Hero. By. M. M. Blake. With 36 Illustrations.
The Gods give my Donkey Wings. By Augus Evan Abbott.
My Stewardship. By E. M'Queen Gray.
My Land of Beulah. By Mrs. Leith Adams.
Jaco Treloar. By J. H. Pearce, Author of "Esther Pentreath."
An Episode in Arcady. By Halliwell Sutcliffe.
Trincolox. By Douglas Sladen.
When the Birds Begin to Sing. By Winifred Graham.

"A striking and interesting tale. The authoress has evidently a strong imagination and a gift for story-telling."—"Dundee Courier."

A Russian Vagabond. By Fred Whishaw.
A Vicar's Wife. By Evelyn Dickinson.
Jim B: A Story. By F. S. Carew.
In a Hollow of the Hills. By Bret Harte.
The Earth Children. By Mrs. Batson.
Mrs. Bouverie. By F. C. Phillips.
The Mahatma. A Tale of Modern Theosophy. By Mabel Collins.
A Dark Intruder. By Richard Dowling.
Brayhard. The Strange Adventures of One Ass and Seven Champions. By F. M. Allen.
Mere Stories. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford.
The Dragon Slayer. By Roger Pocock.
The Lady in Grey. By George Ohnet.
Two Mistakes. By Sydney Christian.
The Making of Mary. By Jean Forsyth.
Le Selve. By "Ouida."
An Altruist. By "Ouida."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIA" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that as landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th April, 1899.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes-Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th April to MONDAY, the 8th May, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes-Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1899.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1899, for WORKS in HOUSE DRAINAGE connections in various parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment of Rs. 1,500 will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th April, 1899.

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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets,

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the following Numbers aggregating Rs. 600 are MISSING in transmission between HUBLI and KUMTA. A Reward of Rs. 25 twenty-five will be paid to the person who finds them and presents them to the undersigned.

100	G 30	No.	52,246	Madras.
100	GA 4	No.	48,060	Do.
100	G 30	No.	63,496	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	24,221	Do.
100	Z 75	No.	38,306	Do.
100	L 75	No.	59,185	Do.

PANDURANG ANNA PAI KUMTA,
Cotton Broker or Dalal, at Hubli, Dt. Dharwar.
Hubli, 5th April 1899.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the STANDARD FORMS, &c., for this Railway System for one year, commencing from the 1st July 1899, and should be for all Charges, including Delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

2. Tenders will be received up to Noon on the 20TH MAY, 1899, and should be addressed to the Auditor of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a Sealed Cover, superscribed "TENDERS for PRINTING."

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, at 11 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22ND MAY, 1899.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees one hundred in Government Currency Notes, or by Postal Order as Earnest Money (Cheques will not be accepted), which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

6. The successful Tenderer will be required to execute a Bond to give Security to the extent of 10 per cent. of the accepted Contract.

7. Tender Forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 and also all other informat on and terms may be had on application to

THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
B. and N.-W. Railway, Gorakhpur.
Gorakhpur, 6th April, 1899.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the most scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
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TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS
Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins,
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
AY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes, wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:
66, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
400, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 0-10s. Low water, 5-29m., 5-58s.
Indian Government Telegraphs, examination of candidates.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-30, this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Parramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

THEFT AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.—Mr. Smith, residing at No. 1, Grant's Buildings, has reported to the police that some time during the morning of the 7th instant, some person entered his room and stole a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 70.

REQUIEM MASS.—A *Requiem* Mass will be said, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Mahim, for the repose of the soul of the late Felix Cypriano Valladares, the beloved son of Mr C. Valladares. Friends and relatives are requested to this intimation.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Jairam Purshotam, a clerk, employed at the Yacht Club, and residing in a camp, left his place at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, in company of some of his friends. He went about town drinking, and was brought home drunk at midnight. The following morning, he discovered he had lost his silver watch, a gold ring, and some money. He stated that he had spent some money in liquor.

MR. K. R. CAMA'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Mr. K. R. Kama, president of the mandali. The topic selected is "Spring festivals among the Hindus, Christians, Jews and Parsees." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID SIDING ROAD.—Ruttonsey Hunsraj, residing at Musjid Siding Road, has made a report to the police that, on the night of the 8th instant, he, as usual, locked the door of his room and went to sleep on the road in front of the house. The following morning, on opening the door of the room and going inside, he discovered two boxes had been broken open and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 170, stolen.

JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—Charlotte Lockhart, a European woman of low repute, aged twenty-one years, residing at Falkland Road, was, on Sunday evening, admitted into the St. George's Hospital, suffering from injuries to her face and knees, caused by her having jumped from a window of her room into the street below. She committed the deed owing to her being prevented from going to the Fort to keep an appointment.

THE MAHARAJA OF KUTCH.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kutch, accompanied by his son, Dewan, Private Secretary, and a retinue of about 12 persons, arrived by the mail train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Dadur station, on Sunday morning, *en route* to Mahableshwar, where he will pass the hot season. At the Dadur station, a number of Kutchee inhabitants were present and made presents to his Highness. Refreshments were provided for his Highness and party, who soon after got into the G. I. P. Railway carriages, on their way to Wather.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Duke Albert — Schneider.
Aria (Ruph. Solo)	Maria de Rohan — Donizetti.
Fantasia	on National Songs of Germany — Koppey.
Valse	Louisana — Sq re.
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety — Lutz.
Galop	Berlin — Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBED AT THE CURZON CLUB.—Maneckji Muncherji, a Parsee, residing at Girgaum Road, and trading as a merchant in Bombay, reported to the police, on Saturday night, that, about 8 o'clock on the previous morning, he called at the Curzon Club, Grant Road, to have a game of billiards. He took his coat off and placed it on a peg. He played a game, and at the end of the game went to his coat pocket to bring money. He then discovered that two currency notes for Rs. 50 each had been abstracted from the pocket. A servant of the club, named Ismail, who has since absconded from the club, is suspected and being sought for by the police.

PLAGUE AND SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu was found floating in the tank belonging to the Star of India Mills at Ferguson Road. The police had the body removed, and it was subsequently identified to be that of one Tanoo Mankoo, a labourer, aged twenty years, who resided in a hut at Ferguson Road. It appeared that deceased had been suffering from plague since some days past and delirious. He was found missing from the hut on Saturday, at midnight. There were no marks of violence on the body. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Ferguson Road, regarding the death of the deceased, when the Jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION.—On Saturday next, an exhibition of the prize drawings and other work of the students of the Bombay School of Art will be held in that institution, between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. The exhibition will be held in the large painting studio, and will include the prize and other drawings from the recent examinations, and some of the paintings already shown at the Art Society's exhibition. The art museum will also be open, as also the showroom, containing the manufactures of the Reay workshops, in silver, enamel, bronze, chased and embossed copper, carpets, decorated pottery, woodcarving, and ornamental smith-work. To add to the attractions of the occasion, the masters and boys of the Reay Art Workshops will work at their various occupations during the hours of the exhibition.

FATAL RESULT OF TREADING ON A PIECE OF GLASS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Vithoba Khemaji, a Hindu, aged forty years. The deceased was a Dhobie, and resided with his family at 3rd Lane, Khetwady. About eight days ago, in the morning, Vithoba went out to purchase some hay. He returned home shortly after, and showed his wife a wound under the big toe of his right foot, which, he said, had been caused by his accidentally treading on a piece of glass on the road. Some household remedies were applied to the wound, and deceased continued to attend to his work. On Friday morning, Vithoba complained of a pain in his jaws and inability to swallow any food. On the following morning, his wife took him to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination deceased was found to be suffering from tetanus. He did not improve under treatment, and died on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COACH FACTORY.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Gunpat Venkaji, a labourer, aged twelve years. The deceased resided at New Nagpada and was employed in a coach factory, belonging to Cowasjee Shapurji, at Falkland Road. About three weeks ago, Gunpat was engaged in cleaning the cog-wheels of a drilling machine in the factory, when one of the wheels accidentally turned, and the third finger of his right hand was caught between the cogs. His master applied some plaster to the injured finger, and deceased remained home for six days. On the seventh day, he went to work, but his master sent him home again, as he was not quite well. On Thursday last, Gunpat complained of pain in his neck, and shortly after he had tetanic spasms all over the body. He was on the following day conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity, and he died on Sunday. The Jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Ardeshir Dinshaw Karani, a Parsee, residing on the 1st floor of the Poor Parsees' Chawl, at Gilder Street, reported to the police on Saturday morning, the theft of currency notes, cash, and sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 899. The complainant is employed by several native firms in Bombay as an agent for the the despatch and delivery of cotton and various goods. He returned home from work on Friday evening and hung his white bundee on a peg in the wall of his bedroom. There were in the pockets of the bundee currency notes and cash, etc. About 10 p.m., complainant and his family went to sleep, locking the doors and windows, except the bathroom, which had been left open. When the complainant awoke on the following morning he found the bundee with its contents missing. On searching the surroundings of the chawl, the complainant discovered the bundee and some pieces of paper, on which complainant had made some notes, under the open window of the bathroom minus the property. The currency notes were entrusted to complainant by Dewji Canji and four other merchants to defray expenses in connection with the despatch and delivery of goods on the 7th instant.

HOW HE GOT HIS DISCHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged James Evans, fireman on board the steamship Valentia, with causing grievous hurt to Captain W. H. Thomas, commander of the vessel, by knocking out one of his teeth. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the complainant, stated that this was a very bad case of assault, inasmuch as the accused had attacked the complainant without the slightest provocation. Ever since the 5th of March last, the accused had been troublesome, and wanted to get his discharge. He had tried several times to get his discharge, but the captain had been obliged to refuse it. Some time ago he was tried before Mr. W. Webb on the charge of desertion, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. But no sooner he came out of the jail, he took occasion to quarrel with the complainant, and struck a blow on his mouth with his clenched fist, knocking out a lower tooth and injuring others. The complainant was subsequently treated by Dr. C. H. F. Underwood. Captain Thomas stated that on Saturday afternoon, while he was standing on the deck looking down the lower bridge rails, the accused came to him and asked him to pay him off. On his refusing to do so, the accused struck him on the mouth, saying "Take that, and you will be compelled to pay me off." Witness then ran into the cabin, followed by the accused, whom the steward prevented from going any further. The accused admitted that he assaulted the captain, but submitted that he did so in self-defence. The complainant threatened to put him in irons as soon as they got to sea and shook his fist at him. The Magistrate convicted the accused of grievous hurt, and held that the assault was quite an unprovoked one. He was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

DOMESTIC QUARREL AND SUICIDE.—Seeta, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of one Tatia Jotee, a Dhobie, committed suicide, on Sunday last, by taking a quantity of opium, in consequence of frequent quarrels she had had with her husband and her mother-in-law. It appears that deceased was married about six months ago, and resided with her husband at Old Bengalpoore. It was alleged that Seeta frequently quarrelled with her mother-in-law, who resided with them. She wanted the old woman to do all the household work, on account of which her husband scolded her several times. About half-past 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, when Tatia returned home from work, he heard his wife abusing her mother-in-law. The deceased then said that she had just returned from work, and that the mother-in-law wanted her to cook the food. The husband got angry with the deceased, and took her to her mother at Chickalwady, saying that he did not wish her any more and would leave her with her mother. The latter refused to keep her with her, and Tatia brought her back home. That night they went to sleep without taking any food. At 6 p.m., on the next day, when Tatia returned home from the Chuckla, where he did his ironing, he found deceased lying asleep. He roused her, and found her to be drowsy. She said she had head-ache and was not feeling well. The husband noticed that one of the silver wristlets was missing from her person, and on being questioned about it, she said she had sold it for Rs. 20. But of this money she had spent only two annas, evidently in purchasing opium, for she rapidly became unconscious. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium-poisoning. She never came to herself again, and died on the following morning. It was stated that deceased had threatened about fifteen days previous to commit suicide on account of constant quarrels. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE "ART SUPPLEMENT."
DISPUTED ADVERTISEMENT.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, commenced the hearing of the suit filed by the proprietors of the *Times of India* against Mr. Archibald A. Crawford for the recovery of Rs. 300, being the amount said to be due by the defendant for an advertisement published by the plaintiffs in the month of May, 1898, in their "Art Supplement." The plaintiffs in the suit are Messrs. Thomas Jewell Bennett, John C. O'Connell, and George Agemon Maskell, all of whom carry on business in Bombay as printers and publishers under the name and style of Bennett, Coleman and Co., in partnership with Mr. Frank Moris Coleman. The defendant carries on business as an electrician.

Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant appeared in person.

At the outset Mr. Crawford asked for a postponement on the ground that the summons was served on him only on Thursday evening last, and as he was suffering from acute tooth-ache he was unable to prepare his defence. He had witnesses to call, one of whom was out of Bombay.

Questioned by the Court, Mr. Crawford stated that the order of advertisement had been given on a misrepresentation. He admitted the advertisement, but stated that it did not correspond in any way to the representation made to him by Mr. W. Parker on behalf of the plaintiffs, and that he had witnesses to prove it. The advertisement did not appear in accordance with the orders. Besides the tooth-ache from which he had been suffering, he had another difficulty to contend with, and that was with regard to his legal advisers. Messrs. Brown and Moir were his standing solicitors, who now represented the plaintiffs.

The Judge: That is the chief reason why you should have settled the claim.

Mr. Crawford said that he disputed the claim made against him.

Mr. Dunlop said that Mr. Crawford had refused to pay the plaintiffs unless he was compelled by the Court, and hence the present proceedings.

Mr. Coleman examined by Mr. Dunlop, said that he was a partner in the plaintiffs' firm and was a general manager when the debt was contracted. The defendant's advertisement was in the middle of a to c section of the "Art Supplement." The number of the advertisement was 8 No. 3, series B which was called the "Yacht Club Series." The photograph was taken by the witness' photographer and was approved by the defendant. The proof sheet was sent to England and the document now produced was the result. On the document was the defendant's advertisement as shown on the original prospectus. The border was intended to be included in the space given to the advertisers. The advertisement was duly published and the order sheets were sent to the defendant. The letter sent by the defendant to the plaintiffs, complaining of the advertisement, was here produced and put in. No payment of the advertisement was received from the defendant, and the witness instructed his solicitors to file a suit against him. Witness further stated that other advertisers had raised objections to their advertisements, and where the objections were found reasonable he had made concessions in the amount.

The defendant stated that the plaintiffs had undertaken to produce work of an artistic nature, something that would please the eye. But it was found that the supplement was not at all artistic.

The Judge: The supplement has struck my eyes as beautiful and I have a whole scrap book, in which, I think, your advertisement also figures. You have advertised, and you have got it in the supplement, and what do you complain of now?

Witness further stated that the supplement was never intended to be a photocrome representation, and it was wholly impossible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said that the art supplements were the finest ever issued in India. Very many advertisers had written to the plaintiffs against the "Art Supplements" in consequence of an article in a contemporary, prompted, no doubt, by jealousy at having missed such an opportunity and over which they failed to make money. Witness referred to the "Advocate of India." The reproduction in general was perfect. Witness did not think Mr. Crawford had any idea of the interior of the Yacht Club.

Mr. Crawford said that he had been in the Yacht Club frequently, and he was quite in a position to form an opinion of the artistic representation of the building.

Witness, continuing, said that the advertisers were satisfied with the production which the plaintiffs had promised them. The production was the best of the kind to be had from the process adopted by them. The name of the artist was given at the foot of the supplement. It was not customary to send congratulatory letters to the artists for the satisfactory reproduction. The first thing was to pay the bills; they had paid the bills without any demur. Mr. Parker was not in Bombay now. Witness had made concessions in cases where an error in space or colour was made and where the objections were considered reasonable. In several cases witness had made concessions of twenty-five per cent. In one case a concession of fifty per cent. was allowed, because he was a good advertiser of the plaintiffs and they were not inclined to quarrel with him. This was perfectly honourable. Some persons from the office were sent to the advertisers, who had declined to pay to effect a compromise with them. The plaintiffs met with success more than they had anticipated. They got more money than they had anticipated. Ninety nine per cent of the advertisers had paid for the supplements. There were in all from 60 to 65 advertisers. Three advertisers, including the defendant, had not yet paid. The first three top advertisements were not put in the prospectus after it was shown to the defendant and his order taken. A rough sketch had been made out and shown to the advertisers, before any orders were taken for the publishing of the advertisement.

Mr. Crawford stated that he would be in a position to show that the Art Supplement promised was not on a level with the literary production published in the 'Times of India." No artist would say that the supplement had any artistic merit in it. Mr. Crawford said that he had a number of witnesses to call who would prove that the supplement was not an artistic supplement. He applied for a postponement.

Mr. Dunlop objected, but his Honour over-ruled him and adjourned the case to the 24th instant.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHOWE.

BOMBAY YARN IN THE CHINA MARKET.
A TRADE MARK CASE.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO. VS. THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIS lordship resumed the hearing of the case. The plaintiffs claimed that it might be declared that the defendants' label B on the bundles of yarn complained of is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label on their bundles of yarn and that the defendants might be restrained from exporting to China or exposing for sale, or procuring to be sold, any yarn packed in bundles having affixed thereon the defendants' labels or any labels constituting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' label A; and that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up to be cancelled all their said labels. Plaintiffs further asked for damages for an account of profits, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Branson instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Branson put in the evidence taken on commission. Counsel said that, if it was thought proper to issue an injunction, the court would take into consideration the *bona fides* of the defendants and the belief that they had a right to use their own trade mark, which they had been using for a long time. The learned counsel proceeded to read the evidence taken on commission, showing that the trade in Bombay yarns had fallen off owing to the Chinese traders preferring the yarn made by the Japanese mills. One of the witnesses stated he did not think that the yarn of the defendants could be substituted for that of the plaintiffs, as he considered the peasant class of purchasers, if they wished to purchase the "Hu Weh" mark, would see that they got it. They would, the witness thought, not be imposed upon by having yarns bearing another label passed off on them. So far as he knew, the defendants' labels were known in his district as "the two men and coin" brand. He attributed the falling off in trade in Sassoons' yarn to the fact that their goods were too dear for the native dealers. The falling off was not due to the defendants' yarn having been substituted. Another witness attributed the falling off to the place taken in the market by Chinese and Japanese manufactured yarns. Another witness stated that the "Hu Weh" was always accompanied by a yellow label; that the country buyers were not likely to be deceived by another mark; and that there being other marks in the market, the higher price of Sassoon's yarns made the sales fall off. The country purchaser or weaver, when he went to buy asked for Sassoons' "Hu Weh." The Damodar yarn was never known as the Damoder "Hu Weh." It was known by the two men and a box. The Sassoon's business did not fall off since the introduction of the Damoder mark. It was owing to their wanting a higher price for their goods. Another witness said that the plaintiffs had tried to introduce the defendants' goods as the Damoder "Hu, Weh"; that they had actually sold the goods as the Damoder "Hu Weh."

Mr. Lowndes objected to the construction sought by his learned friend to be put upon the witness's evidence.

Mr. Branson said there was the evidence given in the court below; and his learned friend could not do away with the effect of it. It would be for his lordship to see how far it was true. Proceeding, the learned counsel said one of the witnesses thought that the sale of Sassoons' yarn had fallen off, because the prices of their goods went up while the price of the Damoder and Pabaney yarn did not go up. The two men and coin mark might have been called the Damoder "Hu Weh" by the Sassoons; nobody else called it by that name. General dealers knew it only as the two men and coin "chhap". When the cargo of Sassoons' yarn first arrived, it was cheap; now it had become dearer, and the quality was inferior. The yellow label had always been with Sassoons' "Hu Weh." The defendants' yarn had always been known as the boys and coin mark. There was no likelihood of the countrymen being deceived into beliving label No. 1 to be the same as label No. 2. It was never said that country dealers made a mistake about the labels. According to the defendants' witnesses, "Hu Weh" meant two boys; and countrymen were not likely to mistake one label for another. Countrymen looked to the quality of the yarn they wanted to buy more than to the labels. Having read the evidence taken on commission on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Branson called.

Lukhmidas Khimjee, who said he was the senior member of his firm and a Justice of the Peace, Witness's company did not send to China any yarn manufactured at his mill; merchants sent it. The tickets employed by his company was in different colours according to different qualities. The Damoder Mills run business four or five years ago. They began to use this ticket when the mill was ready and the yarn was ready. They got a book of pictures from China, and witness's son selected some of the pictures for the Lukhmidas Mills, which was started thirteen or fourteen years ago. Witness gave the selected pictures to his mehta. Chotalal for being printed. A proof was submitted to witness for approval.

Mr. Branson tendered the proof.

Mr Lowndes objected for the reason that it was never disclosed in the affidavit of documents although the case had been going on for two years.

Mr. Branson asked that it should be marked for identification; there was another way of getting it in.

Witness, continuing, said he received a letter from the plaintiffs' solicitors regarding the trade mark. Before that he did not know of any objection to the label. A hundred labels were sent to the Millowners' Association, with a request to register them and distribute them among the members. A letter was received in reply, to which the defendants' firm replied.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the document being admitted, as it was not mentioned in the affidavit of documents.

Mr. Branson said he would call another witness to prove it.

Witness, continuing, said the plaintiffs had purchased bales with the same label on defendants goods.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he had seen the labels on the bales.

You are summoned pretty frequently to the courts?—I come when I am summoned.

But you come very frequently. I have had the pleasure of examining you frequently?—Formerly I used to come frequently, now that I am old, I don't come so frequently as I did before.

You say that this ticket of yours was made up from some China ticket?—Not ticket, but from some China pictures.

One or two pictures?—One picture. It was given to a Portuguese gentlman for the purpose of having this ticket drawn from it. He is alive at present.

Before you had this picture designed, you had Chinese pictures by you for many years?—They might have been kept.

And as soon as this was designed they were lost?—They were not lost. There were burnt in a boiler. (Corrects himself.) I don't say they were burnt; they may have been burnt.

Did you tell your solicitors all this about the pictures?—I told my solicitors how I got the ticket. I cannot say when I told them. I don't know if the defendants had to make an affidavit of documents in this case. My son, who made the affidavit of documents, is at present at Mahableshwar.

Was the Chinese picture you saw on paper?—On paper, a little smaller. It was a lithograph of two or three colours. I don't remember of it was gilt or had borders on it. I had the name of the mill, the medallion, and the number put upon it. I don't remember all about it. I cannot say if Damoder would know all about it.

You are fencing with every question. Was this ticket specially designed for China?—For China and other places. It has gone to Gujerat, Madras, Khthiawar, &c.

Can you produce any entry in your books to show that you sent this yarn to Gujerat?—I did not send it. I sold it to merchants in Bombay; and they may have sent it to Gujerat. I may have sold a good deal of 20s. last year for export to China. There was a cessation of trade for a time on account of the plague; but trade revised again. I cannot say if there is as much yarn going to China at present at it did in 1895. I cannot say if it is more or less. I don't know whether, when I sold the yarn to plaintiffs in 1898, it went direct from the mill to the dock. I know that Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim exports yarn to China.

Is he a member of the Millowners' Association?—I don't remember. I don't know any of his tickets on yarn exported by him to China. I don't know that Currimbhoy's yarn is known in China by the name of Pabaney. I never made my enquiries in the matter. Nowrojee manages this case, not my son Damoder. I knew of the plaintiffs' big ticket when this suit was filed. I did not know of the yellow ticket.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson: The tickets for the Lukhmidas Mill were designed when the mill was started. Except the pink and the yellow tickets, no other were designed for our mill. Bats were found in my bangalow and in some of my boxes at Malabar Hill. We ran away to Chimboor, and our men were ordered to keep books and papers for six or seven years and to burn the rest.

A. P. Cortez, examined by Mr. Branson, said his firm of Cortez and Co. were lithographers and engravers of labels. The label produced was drawn by witness four or five years ago by order of some man of Lukhmidas Khimjee. He brought an original drawing for witness to copy. Witness was asked to substitute medals for some. Chinese letters that were there before. Witness drew a proof and sent it for Lukhmidas's approval. He afterwards printed of the labales. He also printed the small yellow tickets about the same time. He had nothing to copy it from. He was asked to put in the Queen's head in the middle. Witness could not remember what he copied the design from. It was in black ink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes:—What was brought to me as a design was a pen and ink black drawing. I cannot say if it was on China paper. I sent it back with the proof for comparison. I never got it back. There were in it what I took to be some Chinese letters, something like the round things at the bottom of A. That was the only thing I altered. I think there were some Chinese letters; I could not have invented them. They were about the same size as this. Lukhmidas's people may have brought the pink-colour paper on which they ordered the labels to be printed. 32,000, 22,000 and 12,000 labels of different colours were ordered to be printed by me as mentioned in my bill of charges.

Dwarkadas Tribhowundas, a clerk in the Bombay Millowners' Association's office since the year 1890, recognised the late Mr. John Marshall's signature to a letter dated the 27th February 1895, and another dated 5th March 1895. The tickets produced were sent with the letters to Mr. Marshall by Lukhmidas Khimjee and Co. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. are members of the Millowners' Association.

At this stage the court adjourned until to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	1	4
B Mandvi, Chowkis, Dongri Khadi and Dongri	22	2	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	13	9	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	12	6	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	38	14	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	9	19
G Mahim and Worli	10	4	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	53	61
Total	119	95	250
Total plague deaths to date	43,535	38,195	
Same date last year	92	87	190

THE GIRGAUM CEMETERY SECTION VOLUNTEERS.

Captain W. A. Cuppage, District Plague Officer, D Ward, accompanied by Dr. A. D. Contractor, D. M. O., met the members of the Girgaum cemetery committee of volounteers on plague duty, on Sunday, at the house of Khan Bahadur Beheramji Dadabhai, the chairman. The Captain was received by the Khan Bahadur and Mr. D. G. Padhye, the secretary, and was introduced to the members present, viz., Dr. H. N. Sarval, and Messrs. V. K. Jog, V. C. Gore, and N. G. Palande. The chairman then read a short report of the work done by the committee, from which it appeared that the members had worked unremittingly to save from plague the two hundred houses and chawls, with an estimated population of seven to eight thousand souls, comprised in the section under their charge. In addition to the usual measures of segregation of the affected and the contacts, three crowded localities were completely evacuated and thoroughly disinfected, and the section ultimately got rid of plague in May 1898. Since then the committee directed its attention to sanitation, exhorting the people in this behalf and making suggestions to the Health Department, which, the latter, as a rule, were immediately attended to. The section remained free of plague for nine months. Some ten or twelve imported cases occurred in the interval, and were promptly discovered and isolated. The disease, however, broke out in the section in an epidemical form in January last, and has claimed about a hundred victims, more than three-fourths of which were discovered and promptly dealt with by the members and coln D. P. O. and the staff. The cases that were registered during the present epidemic in this section were, however, less than half of those registered during the previous one—a result which, the Khan Bahadur said, may well be attributed to the zeal and devotion with which the members have done their work.

Captain Cuppage then addressed the members, thanking them for the work they had done and asking them not to slacken their vigilance, though the plague is now fast abating. He said that he expected all volunteers to be true to their trust, and not themselves encourage concealment, as had been done, he was sorry to remark, in some other sections. The cemetery committee had never laid itself open to this charge. He then asked the secretary to place the following on the records of the proceedings of the committee's meeting:—"I attended a meeting of the Girgaum cemetery sub-sectional committee, this morning, with the object of becoming personally acquainted with its members. I had much pleasure in listening to the chairman's report of the work done by the committee during the present epidemic up to date. I wish to take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Khan Bahadur Beheramji Dadabhai, the chairman of the committee, who, in spite of his age, is most zealous and energetic in the performance of his self-imposed duties. My thanks are also due to Mr. D. G. Padhye, the secretary, and all the other members. I would impress on the committee that, while plague fortunately appears to be on the decline, their vigilance should not be relaxed, but rather increased."

The meeting dispersed after refreshments and distribution of bouquets.

BANDORA.

There was one attack and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday, and two attacks and one death on Monday.

DAMAUN.

On Friday, a Mahomedan and a Baroodia died of plague at Lower Damaun. On Saturday, there were four deaths from plague, the victims being a Mahomedan, a Gola, a Doobli, and a Christian, the last being Mrs Joaquina Moniz de Cunha, a highly respected Christian lady of seventy-five years, the widow of the late Mr. Avelino de Cunha, an eminent advocate, and for many years president of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun. She leaves behind her five sons holding high positions, the eldest being the Crown Advocate of the Nagar Haveli District; the second a merchant carrying extensive trade with Portuguese Africa; the third manager, among other valuable ancestral estate, the village of Doondeha Pardi, and is a member of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun; the fourth is an L.R.C.P. of Edinburgh practising in Damaun and the Agent of the Bombay Bubonic Plague Research Committee for carrying out inoculations; and the fifth is an Advocate and Second Assistant Judge of the District Court of Damaun.—On the 8th, there were also two deaths from plague at Upper Damaun.

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Asse Mr
Baker Mr
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

HAVING chronicled under Saturday evening's late the latest news from the other side received through Reuter, we have this evening only local news to report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday snows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	13,17,264
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	11,2?,130
Other " "	Inc.	"	30,02,623
Government Securities	Dec.	"	7
Other authorised "	unchanged		
Loans	Dec.	"	17,72,490
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	3,05,576
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	4,962
Cash	Inc.	"	28,78,002

An addition during last week to the cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to some 28 3-4 lakhs, brought it up to 206 1-2 lakhs, from 177 3-4 lakhs, the figure, to which a falling off of 10 lakhs had reduced it at the end of the preceding week. From Public Deposits both at the Head Office and the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 13 and 11 1-4 lakhs, respectively; while, on the other hand, there was an increament in Private Deposits of 36 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 17 3-4 lakhs less; and Bills Discounted and purchased, 3 lakhs more.

COTTON has to-day been a dull market. The business done has been small, exporters buying 150 bales Ranpore at Rs. 135 per candy, 100 Bengal at Rs. 128 1-2, 200 Komtas at Rs. 139 1-2, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 137; and the mills, 100 Kachgaum at Rs. 126, 150 Dhamangaum at Rs. 133 1-2, 200 Khangaum at Rs 134, 300 Barsi at Rs. 147, 100 Karanja at Rs. 133.

WHEAT.—The market is steady, with a small business passing at current rates.

SEEDS are dull in tone, and prices have dropped 1-2 anna.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,053	bales.
Wheat	23,210	cwts.
Linseed	10,909	"
Rapeseed	9,212	"
Gingellyseed	8,293	"
Poppyseed	2,320	"
Groundnuts	576	"
Castorseed	5,192	"
Rice	6,402	"

FREIGHTS.—Rates are steady.—Business has been done to-day at 14s. per ton for Antwerp; for April-May shipment 15s. to 16s. was asked.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32 to 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a fair enquiry; but Merchants' Bills were very scarce. Rates were given at closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s.	3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s.	4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1?0		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady at 101 3-16 for Money, and 101 5-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES are dull. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 15 higher and Queen Mills Rs. 10 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th April, as compared with the statement of 30th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 30. Rs.	April 8. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,07,289	58,90,005
Do. do. at Branches	71,16,012	59,93,882
Other Deposits	350,30,776	389,91,899
Post Bills	6,832	4,100
Credits, undrawn	22,99,095	24,40,595
Rs...	692,59,954	706,21,981
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	101,70,103	104,70,193
Other authorised Securities	31,72,073	31,72,073
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,97,815	79,53,449
Loans do. do.	172,61,994	154,92,?98
Bills Discounted and purchased	118,42,141	121,47,717
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,74?
Stamps and Stationery	28,678	28,658
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,82,481	2,77,519
Cash	177,78,824	205,66,?26
Rs..	692,59,954	706,21,981

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

366-98—Captain and V—J A L Antao vs Ardesir Byramjee Limoowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V. Part heard.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukla D and J. Part heard.

658-98—Payne G and S—Keshavchand Nathu vs Merwanjee Nowrojee Pestonjee R and K.

593-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others vs Tokersey Purshotum and others—Payne G and S, and Nanu and H.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Sorabjee and J

To vary Commissioner's Report.

611-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Pooja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Long Causes.

742-93—Payne G and S—Pestonjee Fakirjee vs Goolbai—Ardesir B and D.

169-97—Wadia and G—Bhanamal Parsadilal and another vs Mathuradas Amrsing and others—Payne G and S.

740-98—P F Pavri—Girdhardas Ghanshamdas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-93—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubai and J. Part heard.

89-99—Craigie L and O—La Societa Generale Mercantile vs It Cawasjee Pate'—Wadia and G, Commercial Cause.

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

636-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Soosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.

515-93—B V N Kirtikar—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magoolal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

241-97—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodher Lakhmidas Mills and Co—Bhalshunker and K.

655-98—Tookaram D C and H—The Ripon Printing Press Co Ld. vs Bomonjee Jamsetjee Mistry and others—Dikshit and D.

41-97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamnadas Gallbobhoy and others vs Amerchand Kutchra and others.

225-98—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Essac Mohomed vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Sidick and others—Hilalal M and M, and Payne G and S.

77-78-97—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atiaji Kulkarni vs Yemnabai and others—Sorabjee and J.

139-98—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Cursetjee vs Ramchandra Jamnan and others—Edgelow G and W.

437-98—Payne G and S—Sowjee Kessowjee vs Mithibai—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

583-98—Tyabjee and Co—Chunilal Sadagarmal and others vs Shivnarayen Shairam and others.

691-98—Captain and V—Gopaldas Gordhan and others vs Aruchshaw Dhunjishaw and others—Framjee and D.

730-98—Captain and F—Tullochsey Thackersey and another vs Maharajdin Shivdin.

52-99—R P Barucha—Kika Kushal and another vs Nagindas Parshotumdas Sanguini—Bhalshanker and K.

75-99—Matubhai and J—Hajee Sultan Hajee Shaotry vs Cowasjee Bhickajee Gora—Wadia and G.

82-99—Smetham B and N—Vishnu Hari Bawe vs W C Hickie.

92-99—Ardeshir H and D—Bai Goolbai vs M H Mody.

117-97—R P Barucha—Doolabdas Balmookandas vs Chablidas Ramdas—Mugnaulal and Co.

12-99—In person—Bachurdas Moorlidher vs Vithal Canoo.

133-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Govindlal Shrikisson.

134-99—Chitnis M and M—Pandlik Ganesh Dhumatkar vs Raghunath Mukund—Nanu and H.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

16-99—In person—Narrondas Chapsey vs Lilladhur Purshotum Madhowjee.

Long Causes.

28-94—Framjee and D—Runchordas Motarjee vs Raghavjee Khimjee and others—Crawford B and Co.

216-83—Bhalshanker and K—Ootam haad Manockchand vs Ramjee Gangadhur Myral and others—Tyebjee D and Co, Dikshit and D, and Little and Co.

737-93—In person—Ramlalal Dachi vs Bhagoo Ajodiya and others—In person.

115-93—Ardesir M and D—Nathoobhoy Manockchand vs Ramjee Bhagwan and others—Chitnis M and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURPHY—March 25, at Jubbulpore, the wife of E J Murphy, Inspecting Medical Officer, Rarsi, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACONOCHIE—IBBETSON—April 5, at Christ Church, Pachmarhi, C P, by the Rev T Wood, Chaplain, Evan Maconochie, of the Indian Civil Service, third son of the late Alexander Maconochie, of the Home Office, Midhall, to Margaret Lucy, elder daughter of Denzil Ibbetson, of the Indian Civil Service.

DEATH.

SHIRRES—March 31, at Singba, near Darjeeling, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Chivas Shirres, D S O, Royal Artillery, aged 45 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* for April deals with the necessity for sanitary and administrative reforms in India in an interesting article by Dr. MacRury, late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay. With characteristic verve and vigour, and in the plenitude of information, the writer shows the absolute necessity of remodelling and developing the machinery for protecting the Indian populations from the results of insanitary habits which make them the helpless prey of plague and other epidemics. The magnitude of the task cannot well be exaggerated. British India has an area exceeding a million and a half square miles, with a population of nearly 300,000,000 inhabitiog 53,000,000 houses. While the average density of the population is 185 persons to the square mile, in many provinces it is excessive, Oudh having 513, Bengal 473, the North-West Provinces 413, and Travancore and Cochin 385 to the square mile. While the vast majority live in villages, six cities have a population exceeding 200,000, twenty-nine over 100,000, and seventy-five have over 50,000 inhabitants. The city and island of Bombay has the largest population of all, under estimated in the census of 1891 at 821,764. As the returns placed the number of women 200,000 less than that of men, it was clear that the aversion of the bulk of the native community to give the correct number of their womenfolk had misled the enumerators. The general opinion is that nine years ago, the population of Bombay was nearer a million than 800,000. In the interval the town has grown rapidly, new streets, and indeed new quarters, continuously springing up, and never wanting tenants. The inhabitants of Bombay are "composed of all the races, nationalities and religions in the world, the majority of whom," says Dr. MacRury, "are living on sewage-sodden and water-logged soil, in dark, ill-ventilated and over-crowded chawls, notoriously the *fons et origo* of the unhealthiness of the city, of which about half is undrained." This state of things has been permitted to continue, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Sanitary officers of Government. The late Sanitary Commissioner complains that little or no attention is ever given to their reiterated recommendations and suggestions, "which in fact are not unfrequently treated with sneering disdain by officials deplorably ignorant of what hygiene and sanitary science has done" —in other countries—"to ameliorate human environments, and prolong life." The writer holds that sanitation in India should not be left to the indifference and apathy of local Governments and Municipalities, but should be controlled and carried out directly by a special department of the Imperial Government similar to the system under which the Local Government Board in England controls and directs, and in emergencies takes charge of, the measures for dealing with local epidemics.

Having regard to the continental dimensions of India, out of whose enormous area the United Kingdom would never be missed, it would scarcely be possible for any one board to deal with the sanitary requirements of British India, to say nothing of the Native States, which Dr. MacRury would also place under the charge of a Sanitary Board sitting in Simla or Calcutta. The writer recognises that the sanitary field in such a vast area with a teeming population is immense, but he says very truly that practically it lies fallow because the Government has never undertaken to deal with it in a serious spirit. Plague is nothing new in India. There have been serious outbreaks in the past, and it has in recent years become endemic in the Kumaon Hills without causing panic, or spreading to other localities. An outbreak in Rajputana in 1836 was said to have been caused by infected bales of cloth brought by buniahs from Guzerat. Plague has been long endemic in the neighbourhood of Bagdad and in Western Arabia. Whether it has come from that region, or from Hongkong, or from certain districts in the Himalayas is a question of secondary interest. The important point is that conditions have arisen in Bombay and other parts of India which favour the existence and the spread of plague. Dr. MacRury is satisfied that if these conditions are successfully dealt with, plague will disappear as certainly as typhus has disappeared in England and other countries under the influence of improved sanitation. Cleanliness, free ventilation, and sunlight are the true remedies for diseases fostered by overcrowding, filth, and the absence of air and sunlight. The writer hints very plainly that if preventive medicine had held its legitimate position in India when the plague broke out, much of the human misery and suffering, loss of life and injury to trade which marked the last three years would have been averted. The plague-stricken should have been encouraged and recommended to vacate houses or rooms in which the disease had appeared and to apply for the medical aid freely provided for them on the first sign of illness. They should not have been annoyed and worried in the privacy of their homes to search for cases and remove them forcibly to isolation hospitals. The attempts to mitigate the pestilence, however well meant, added to the general terror, and rendered the Government and the officials odious to all classes of natives.

The Indian Medical Service was not trusted to do its own work, and was superseded by civilians and military men, wholly ignorant of sanitary work. A civilian without any special sanitary experience was placed at the head of the plague operations with a salary and allowances equal to the pay of from eight to thirteen medical officers. What made matters worse was that officers of the Indian Medical Service of standing and experience were placed under Assistant-Collectors and Military Subalterns who were supposed to tell them what to do. He gives the narrative of an Officer of the Indian Medical Service who was sent to a town of 12,000 inhabitants, where the deaths from plague had risen to thirty a day. The arrangements made had been reported upon by a medical officer, who condemned them as wholly inadequate. Upon proceeding to put matters right, the Assistant-Collector objected, because he had concurred in the arrangements made by a Brahmin Surgeon-Lieutenant. The medical officer, finding himself trammelled, asked Government to transfer him elsewhere, as he could do no good where he was. The Government intervened, and he was allowed a free hand. When the taluka was eventually divided into five districts, three were placed under military officers, who were made first-class magistrates with summary powers; two districts were placed under medical men who were only made second-class magistrates, and of course without summary powers. The rule was to deny administrative power to the officers of the medical service and to place them under either a military officer or a civilian, no matter how junior, to direct their energies and keep them in their places. The late Sanitary Commissioner not unreasonably draws the moral that all the confusion and mismanagement, the discontent and disaffection created by ill-considered measures carried out with unnecessary severity, and again with palpable inefficiency and incapacity, might have been avoided, had the ample organising resources to be found within the ranks of the medical service been properly utilised. It is obvious that the Indian Medical Service must have its duties and position more strictly defined if it is to continue to attract a superior class of man. It appears that even the Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency, an official of acknowledged position, has to submit his annual Report written with conscientious care and labour to be criticised and reviewed by a young layman who happens to be an Under-Secretary to Government and is empowered to bowdlerise any part of it which may be disapproved of by any other Department. This, it appears, constantly happens. The free discussion of questions affecting the public health by experts is not tolerated. It must be allowed that the necessity for sanitary and administrative reform is clear and urgent. If civilians and military men are to do the work of the sanitary specialists of the Indian Medical Department, they should themselves undergo a course of sanitary instruction before being sent to India.

THE effects of famine and plague on employers, traders and paid servants are reflected in the Income-tax collections of the past year, which Mr. Coorlawala has recently reported upon. Numerous firms have found it necessary to close their Bombay branches, and still more to reduce expenditure by the dismissal or reduction of salaried servants. Whenever it has been found possible for two men to do the work of three, one hand has been dispensed with, and when work has become lightened by the slackness of trade, superfluous expenditure has been cut down even at the sacrifice of old and tried men. There has been no alternative, and one of the results has been a heavy diminution of income-tax revenue, the fall in Bombay city alone being over a lakh and-a half of rupees in the year. Famine has gone; plague is again disappearing, and business is brightening up on all sides, but in the opinion of the Income-Tax Collector the current year will see no marked improvement in receipts. Slackness in trade will continue to some extent until plague is over, but the assessments on mills, made in a good year, are not likely to be realised. For whereas there was then an exceptionally active demand for yarn from China and Japan, and the shipments from Bombay were the highest on record, the prospects of the mill industry became depressed as the China market was quickly over-stocked with yarn. This is a factor of considerable moment, and may produce results in the year 1898-99, results similar to those of 1897-98. In the period reported upon the severe stringency in the money market which prevailed during the export season, and the absence of traders from Bombay on account of the plague, were principally responsible for the depression. Mill-managers drew smaller commissions and therefore paid slighter sums as income-tax. The Collector experienced more difficulty than usual in gathering dues, the resistance to the demands of the department being more obstinate than ever. The payment is never cheerfully made. Direct taxation can never be popular, and in this country, where the minimum taxable salary is so small, it does undoubtedly press heavily on poor clerks, artificers, and native shop assistants. If one of these should fail to pay up to time, a penalty is inflicted, bringing the total amount of imposition to more than half-a-month's pay. Large employers of labour pay income-tax on their men's earnings, and deduct the sum month by month—a system which is of incalculable benefit to the men. But even that is unpopular, and the time has almost come when the method of income-tax assessment and the limit of exemption should be revised, though even as it is only 26,524 persons out of a population of 821,764 are assessed, that is to say, that only one in every thirty-two persons met in the Bombay streets is in receipt of a monthly salary of forty rupees or over. Among those assessed, there are, according to Mr. Coorlawala, some very dishonest persons. Could speculators be converted to uniform honesty, income-tax receipts would be larger, and the exemption of more persons on small salaries might be practicable. But it appears that attempts are made by speculative assessees to evade proper assessments by producing unadjusted accounts or by producing accounts so manipulated as to show loss. Some of the assessees are in the habit of keeping back certain portions of their accounts, especially speculative transactions. They do not fail to set forth their losses in permanent black ink and clerkly caligraphy. But their profits—what need to show profits on paper? The gains are never entered. Some firms neglect to show the correct value of stocks on hand, and thus try to evade the proper assessment by showing a diminished amount of profits or even fictitious loss.

THE Tsar has given another illustration of the sincerity of his advocacy against the increase of armaments, the example being Finland. This country, situated in the Far North, was conquered by the Russians in 1808, and at the time Alexander I. gave it a generous measure of self-government. He gave his word that the fundamental laws and the civil rights of the country should not be changed, nor any new taxes imposed without the consent of the States-General. From that period Finland has governed herself, and even its army was a separate unit in the Imperial system. The country made remarkable economic progress, and the general content of the people showed itself in steadfast loyalty to the throne, with no existence of Nihilism. The whole spirit was that of Western civilisation, and from an educational point of view the people were well-advanced, the University of Helsingfors taking high rank even on the Continent. At one stroke its Constitution, solemnly guaranteed in 1808, to which each successive Tsar has taken an oath of fidelity, is swept away. Before this there have been indications of a desire to usurp the rights of the Finns. Last autumn an order was received that the Finnish Command should be merged into the Russian army and increased from 5,600 to 20,000 men, while the period of service was to be extended from three to five years. Moreover, the men are to be commanded by Russian officers and Russian-speaking sergeants, a language which is unknown to the Finlanders. The Finnish Senate and Diet opposed this order, and this formed a good pretext for ending its power. A manifesto issued by the Emperor ordered that all Finnish matters affecting the Empire shall be left to the Imperial Council. Under this head comes education, tariffs, railroads, and coinage. When the manifesto was communicated to the Senate, ten out of the twenty members desired to reject it, and the Governor-General, who is newly appointed and who belongs to the reactionary party of the Procurator of the High Synod, Pobedenostjef, threatened he would call in the Russian troops and declare a state of seige The newspapers, as usual, are forbidden to write upon the subject, or if they do, to publish misleading statements. It is difficult to understand why Russia should have broken their word to the Finnish people, who will cling stubbornly not only to their liberties, but to their Lutheran faith and their national language. We do not forget the persecution of the Jews by Russia, and the same policy which has dealt with them, which persecutes the Germans of the Baltic and the Catholics of Poland, which crushes native heretics and expels Armenian refugees from the Caucasus, is about to crush the independence and lower the higher culture of the unfortunate Finns. The refusal of the Tsar to even look at the monster petition from his subjects can only be described as unnecessarily cruel, and it seems there is nothing more to do but write the obituary of Finnish liberties. Russia is her greatest enemy, for this act will bring retribution in the shape of emigration, which will surely come about. She will lose some of her most enlightened and enterprising subjects. Her sea trade will suffer by the oppression of the Finns as her home commerce must by the expulsion of Jews and Armenians.

THE P. and O. Company s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 31st ultimo., left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was unanimously elected President for the current official year. A resolution was then passed recording the sense of the loss sustained by the Corporation by the deaths of Mr. G. W. Roughton and Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana. The meeting was adjourned as a mark of respect to the deceased gentlemen without transacting any other business.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE, C. S. I., who returned to India by the mail of the 8th inst., goes as Political Agent to Jodhpore.

IT has been decided that the headquarters wing of the British Regiment that is divided between Madras and Bellary, shall in future be permanently stationed at Madras.

MAJOR MELVILLE, who has just been relieved of the officiating appointment as Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, will be posted on return to India to an agency in Baluchistan.

COLONEL KELLY, Commanding the Malakand Brigade, takes short leave at an early date. In his absence Lieutenant-Colonel Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry will command the brigade.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th March, 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 31,727 maunds and Rs. 35,900 in the earnings.

THE plague returns from the Jullundur district of the 4th instant, show in Garchah one case and one death (police constable); Lodhipur three cases; Shikopur two cases; Dharmkot one case.

YET another case for Pasteur. Sergeant Fenn, Royal West Surrey Regiment, having been bitten by a mad dog at Rawalpindi, has been ordered Home at once for treatment at the Pasteur Institutes, Paris.

ONE of the objects of the visit to Coimbatore of Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, the local "Crescent" understands, is to complete arrangements for opening one of the five experimental farms sanctioned by the Government of Madras some time ago.

ON the night of the 3rd a gang of dacoits attacked six men on the Grand Trunk Road near Hamidpur in the Amritsar district, and after severely handling them, made off with Rs. 500 in cash. One of the victims has succumbed to his injuries, and others are badly hurt.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, who is a passenger by the incoming mail steamer, is expected in Simla early in the week, where he will resume charge of his office from Mr. Risley, who returns to the Chief Secretaryship of Bengal.

MANUSCRIPT speeches in the Indian Legislative Councils are the rule and not the exception. In Ceylon things are managed better, for in the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council there appears the wholesome edict:—"No Member shall be permitted to read his speech." If that were the rule in India not even the Viceroy would escape it.

IN consequence of the continued prevalence of plague in the Jullundur district, it has been deemed necessary to prohibit persons to proceed viz any place in the Nawashahr Tahsil to the Mansadevi Fair which will be held at Mani Majra in the Umballa district between the 17th and 20th instants.

CAPTAIN A. F. DE LASSOE, C. M. G., C. I. E., who has lately been on boundary duty in Rajputana, will take up the post of Political Officer with the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, vice Colonel Muir, who officiates as Resident in Nepal while Colonel Wylie is acting in Beluchistan as Governor-General's Agent for Mr. Barnes.

MR. DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, N.-W. P., in the Secret Department, having gone to Benares as District Superintendent of Police in place of Mr. R. C. Strachey, who goes on leave. Mr. W. R. Lupton, C. S., will carry on the work of the Assistant to the Inspector-General in the meanwhile.

THE shoulders of the Simla householder are already so heavily laden that the defeat of a proposal for adding to his burdens will be regarded with satisfaction, remarks a contemporary. A special meeting of the Municipality was held recently to consider the suggestion for raising the tax on domestic and menial servants from Rs. 2 per head per annum to Rs. 3, but was defeated by four votes to three. The popularity of the Municipal Committee shows a steady rise in consequence of this decision and it is not probable that its credit will fall.

MAJOR CHERRYIX TRENCH, at present Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, succeeds Sir George Robertson as Political Officer with Sir Sar Asub Khan, when Sir George goes on the six months' special leave which has been granted him. Lieutenant Kennion, Assistant to the Political Agent at Gilgit officiates for Major Trench in Kashmir.

THE late head shroff of the Colombo branch of the Madras Bank has been convicted of defrauding the Bank of Rs 1,17,936 and has been sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. The exact amount of the loss to the Bank has not been divulged, but if we are to believe the reports circulated in Colombo, it is very much more than has been stated in the local papers, viz., about Rs. 4 lakhs.

MR. HUGH MENZIES, manager of the Karachi office of the Shepherd line of steamers, while witnessing the starting of the second race at Saturday's race meeting suddenly dropped out of his chair and expired in a few minutes. The Principal Medical Officer and three other doctors present on the race-course pronounced death to be due to heat apoplexy, or failure of the heart's action. The deceased was 38 years of age. He was formerly in the Office of Messrs. Ralli Brothers in Bombay.

THE 27th Baluchis are at last able to look forward with some certainty to the day of their departure from Africa. The Indian Marine troopship Clive, which is expected in Calcutta on the 12th instant with the Royal Irish Rifles from Durban, starts on the 17th for Mombassa, to bring back the Baluchis. She is timed to reach Mombassa on the 2nd May, and leaving again on the 4th to make Karachi on the 16th May. On her way back to Bombay the Clive will take up the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who are bound for Bhuj, and drop them at Mandvi.

SEVERAL changes have recently taken place in important posts held by lady doctors under the Dufferin Fund. Miss Yerbury, M. D., in charge of the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra, has proceeded on leave, and Miss W. Pierce has been appointed to officiate for her. Miss L. Mackenzie, M. D., in charge of the Lady Elgin Hospital at Gaya, has also proceeded on leave, and has been relieved by Miss E. Pereira, M. D., from Chittagong; while Miss Dissent has been temporarily appointed to Patiala, vice Miss T. Wynne granted furlough on medical certificate. Miss R. Cohen shortly leaves Calcutta to take up the charge of the new female hospital in Rangoon.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER who is to take the Quetta command, is the youngest Major-General in the army list with the exception of Sir Henry Rundle, and it is interesting to note that he joined the army three years later than Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. Like the latter Sir Archibald has seen all his service in Egypt, beginning with the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, when he got his brevet majority. It was while serving under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1896 in command of the Infantry Division of the Dongola Expeditionary force that he was promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field. In the Soudan campaign of 1897-98 he commanded a Division. Sir Archibald is forty-three years of age.

THE strength of the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which marches into Mian Mir, is 1035 non-commissioned officers and men; of this number only eleven were left in hospital when the battalion left Peshawar, and of these only four were cases of serious illness. The regiment is recruited exclusively in the north of Ireland, and the average height of the battalion is 5ft. 7 3-4in. Just prior to leaving Peshawar to march to Mian Mir the battalion took part in the Attock manœuvres and marched out with a strength of 771 rank and file. After fifteen days' arduous work in the hills under service conditions, it returned exactly the same strength, not a single man having been admitted to hospital. So much for the fitness and physique of the short service soldier.

THE members of the Indian Civil Service Association (Bengal Branch) are not, it would appear, over-punctual in paying their annual subscriptions. The total number of men on the roll of members is 171, and the annual subscription is Rs. 5. Out of Rs. 855 due from them, members paid only Rs. 494 last year. Perhaps they feel that Rs. 494 is more than sufficient payment for the good works of the Association. These consist in slightly modifying the proportion of white in the Civil Service colours, and arranging to hope to hold a Civil Service Dinner in June. The balance in hand, however, is mounting up nobly, and doubtless when (if such an awful thing could happen) the Civilians of Bengal really have a grievance, the Association will be in a position to go to large expense to fight it.

IN his address at the convocation of the Allahabad University Sir Antony MacDonnell announced that his Government was "at last in a position to make a substantial addition" to the buildings of the Muir College at Allahabad, and we find in the provincial budget estimates for the coming year, writes the "Pioneer," one lakh and a half of rupees set down for the construction of physical and chemical laboratories. This will not only, as the Lieutenant-Governor said, mean a "long step towards completing the original design" of the College buildings, but will give these province one of the most fully equipped laboratories for physical research in India. And in other ways Mr. Meston's estimates show that the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to back his belief in the future of education in India by liberal assistance from the provincial treasury. There can be little doubt that if the products of the educational system, as it has hitherto been worked in the United Provinces, are not always what might be desired, the fault lies as much with the imperfectly trained teacher as with the sketchily taught and badly disciplined pupil. The Government of India wrote in 1887: "No money is better spent than that allotted to the support of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, and money is not well spent if granted to schools presided over by untrained or incompetent teachers in which discipline and moral training are relegated to a secondary place. In the truest interests of education the cost of providing thoroughly good training schools and colleges for teachers of English as well as vernacular schools should be regarded as a first charge on the Educational grant." The Local Government has now shown its willingness to face this charge by allotting three-quarters of a lakh for the construction of a Training College at Allahabad. Finally, we have a sum of Rs. 41,000 set apart as a special grant for the extension of technical instruction at Roorkee College. Thus in addition to the ordinary educational budget of the year a total sum of about 2 3-4 lakhs has been devoted to the cause of educational progress.

THE St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" announces that epidemic diseases, notably typhus, have broken out in some of the Russian provinces which are suffering from failure of the crops. The Red Cross Society has sent a large medical staff to the afflicted districts, and has also decided to distribute warm food instead of flour among the distressed population, besides considerably increasing the number of soup-kitchens.

SEVENTY-EIGHT of the students who took part in the recent riots in St. Petersburg having been expelled, an application was made by the University authorities for mitigation of the punishment, with the result that all the young men have now been permitted to resume their studies. Only slight collegiate penalties have been inflicted upon the offenders, and the matter may be regarded as settled.

THERE is good reason to hope, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," that a "modus vivendi" will be arranged with reference to the Alaska Border Questions which the Anglo-American Commission found itself unable to dispose of. Sir J. Pauncefote and Mr. Hay, who have been conferring on the subject, are alike impressed with the importance of preventing possible collisions. Sir C. Tupper's attempt to make fresh trouble between Canada and the United States has little effect on American opinion. His attacks on this country whose good faith he now assails, are an old story, nor is Sir C. Tupper now believed to speak the mind of Canada. Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons on March 20 seems to imply that there was no failure to agree between the English and American Commissioners. That is here thought an optimistic view, but almost everybody echoes the hope that an agreement will be reached when the Commission meets again.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN GUARDS FROM PEKING.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The French and Russian guards have left Peking.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ADVANCE AGAINST SANTA CRUZ.

General Lawton is advancing up the River Pasig with gunboats and 1,500 men, the object of the advance being the capture of Santa Cruz, which is held by the Filipinos.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER FOR SAMOA.

APRIL 10.

Mr. Eliot, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has been appointed British Commissioner for Samoa.

PROTEST OF GERMANY.

Germany strongly protests against the intervention of the British and American men-of-war in the Samoan imbroglio and the installation of Malietoa Tanu as King, which, she declares, is contrary to the terms of the Treaty between the three Powers.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

The "Times," in a leader on Japanese finance, concludes its remarks by quoting the positive opinion of its Tokyo correspondent, that Japan is more than able to repay any foreign loan that she can possibly require.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE DUCHY OF COBURG.

A declaration by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been read in the Diet of the Duchy of Gotha agreeing to assume the Government of the Duchy in the event of such a contingency arising.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The New South Wales Ministry has appointed twelve new members to the Legislative Council to outvote the Councillors objecting to the passage of the Federal Bill.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day; and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, also left, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Baroda has given Rs. 10,000 towards the representation of India at the Paris Exhibition.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, proceeds Home on three months' leave, next June; Mr. Hill probably officiating for him.

THE WEATHER IN SIMLA.

The weather here has turned cold with rain and sleet.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Mullins, lately Gunnery Instructor, Karachi, has been, on promotion, posted to No. 6 Company Southern Division, Garrison Artillery.

Captain Sandys, 7th Southern Division, R. A., comes out to India, vice Captain Ducane.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Eighteen new cases of plague and twenty-one deaths were reported on Saturday, and twenty-two suspected cases and twenty-one deaths. One death of a suspected case was reported from Rawdon Street, where a Hindu, named Mooni, died. The premises were disinfected. The Hindus in the vicinity of Burra Bazar are responsible for the largest mortality.

The returns for Sunday show a considerable fall; being only eleven deaths and seven fresh attacks, all of which proved fatal.

The totals up to date are 957 seizures and 841 deaths.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THREE COOLIES KILLED AND FOUR DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

RANGOON, APRIL 10.

During shunting operations in the Pyinmana station yard, this morning, through the carelessness of a signalman, a ballast train turned into the yard and collided with the wagons which were being shunted.

Three coolies were killed, and four dangerously injured.

The station-master, pointsman, and signaller have been arrested.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Berenice, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 10.

The s.s. Candia (extra) arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru, left Colombo for Bombay, on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 9-16

3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 107 1-8

Bar Silver 27 7-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th April, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	2	40 p.m.	...	20
Suez	10	2	59 p.m.	...	17

THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

VISITS OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

POONA, APRIL 10.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp, arrived early this morning. A few officials were present at the platform to receive his Excellency, who drove, with Major Reid, R. A. M. C., Chief Plague Authority, to the Club of Western India. Later in the day, Lord Sandhurst visited all the plague hospitals, and was much pleased to see everything in them was clean. In the afternoon Drs. Betteason and Venis, plague officials, entertained his Excellency at lunch. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. Shepherd and other officials, drove to the city, where the plague volunteers assembled to receive his Excellency at the Native General Library, amongst those present being General Burnett.

Mr. Vishnar Anant Patwardhan, plague volunteer, on behalf of the volunteers and citizens of Poona, said: We beg to thank your Excellency for the trouble you have taken in coming to meet us to-day. Although we have the misfortune to have the third visitation of plague, we have a consolation to carry with us, and that is, your Excellency's good wishes, and sympathy and support. We have also the consolation to live under the watchful eye of Major Reid, our chief plague authority. We have now no close segregation as before, the inmates of a house where a plague case occurs being only asked to sleep in the observation camp. We have ward hospitals with the observation camps, and the inconvenience caused by the hospital and segregation camp being at two extremities of the town is thus removed. Mr. Shepperd, the Collector, takes a keen interest in our welfare. To one point we wish to refer in particular, viz., to the distribution of plague expenditure between the Government and the City Municipality. If we were burdened with the entire expenditure, our finances would be crippled, and all sanitary reforms would come to an end. Our roads, water-supply, and drainage require immediate attention, and we specially appeal that your Excellency may move the Government of India and the Home Government to remit all charges and set our finances free. During the last two years we passed through the severest trials with your Excellency's support and sympathy, and we hope to soon get rid of this third visitation of the dire epidemic.

Lord Sandhurst then rose and said: This is not the first occasion I have had the pleasure of addressing the plague volunteers, but when I met them last year, I had hoped—though I was not very sanguine on the point—it would have been the last time I would meet them on such an errand. When the plague did appear for the third time, therefore, I was not a bit surprised, Poona, I admit, had escaped infection for a very long time from the districts which were suffering greatly; but this I attribute to the excellent organisation of Dr. Reid. I am glad to observe that there is an improvement in the epidemic in Bombay, and as I was passing through Poona to Mahableshwar I thought I would drop here and offer a few cheering words to the people. I am pleased to notice the faces of many energetic workers present here this evening, whom I remember having met at several conferences held at the Council Hall last year. I was glad to find that the feeling after these conferences had been good; but now I am happy to say they were better. Everything of course depended on the sympathy and discretion of those responsible for the proper working of the measures, and I am happy to say these were abundantly manifested in Poona.

His Excellency then referred to the great inconvenience experienced by the people, and he himself whilst travelling was often roused from sleep to have his pulse felt. He was glad to be able to say that he had passed through the ordeal well. In visiting the various plague hospitals, this morning, he had found there were only 61 patients in the General Hospital compared with a little less than 500 last year. This was a hopeful augury for the future and he trusted this good feature would continue. He was pleased to find the various hospitals well looked after, as well as the comforts of the patients.

Referring to the Mahomedan Hospitals, the community, his Excellency said, owed Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussaff a deep debt of gratitude for what he had done. He was pleased to observe a number of hospitals dotting about Poona within easy reach of the inhabitants. The occupants of some of the camps he had visited to-day looked to be in very poor circumstances. He believed some of their belongings had been burned. Even though the clothes happened to be only a blanket or dhotur, it was probably very valuable to them. However, in consultation with Dr. Reid, he would devise some means for compensating them for such loss.

Dealing with the point of want of adequate plague inspection, his Excellency said arrangements would be made for the proper distribution of the duties, so that medical officers would be available for inspection from 7 to 11 p.m. He was very glad to hear that there existed the very greatest cordiality between the European and Native medical practitioners who were working in their midst, and he hoped this would continue. He was in a position to state that the Government would be able to place at the disposal of the Municipality a very substantial pecuniary assistance. He could not say whether everyone of them would consider the grant sufficient; in fact, he would be very much surprised if all considered it sufficient, but still he hoped it would do. He had come in the hope that Major Reid would be able to give a very favourable report of the plague. He could not hope they would reduce such an epidemic at once, but he hoped it would soon be kept down. He was glad to notice Mr. Patwardhan's appreciation of the work of Major Reid and the officers who had been working in the city. He knew they threw themselves into their work with the greatest energy.

In conclusion, his Excellency said he could not say that it was a pleasure to come to a plague-stricken city, but he still felt it was a pleasure to come where he saw such good work, and he hoped Poona would soon find itself in the position in which it was three years ago. (Cheers.)

Professor Bulasa thanked his Excellency, Mr. Balkrishna Visinagran Mudliar seconding the motion, and the meeting was dispersed.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

Sir Charles Ollivant goes home, on the 22nd instant, in the Caledonia. Mr. James, Commissioner of Sind, acts for Sir Charles. Mr. James is expected in Mahableshwar on the 16th instant.

THE BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THERE are seventeen competitors for the Chess Tournament, which will begin, on the 21st instant, at Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's house, at Girgaum. Mr. Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has consented to perform the opening ceremony on that day, at 7 p.m. Nine local players and eight up-country players are to compete in the turnament. The former include two Europeans, five Parsees, one Hindu, and one Khoja, and the latter one European, six Hindus, and one Parsee.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT CHARNI ROAD.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

SEVEN INJURED.

EARLY yesterday morning, an accident occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, between Charni Road and Marine Lines Stations, which resulted in the death of three persons, while seven others were more or less injured. The mail train from Ahmedabad, which was somewhat late, passed through Charni Road Station at 6-50 a.m., and stopped at Marine Lines Station. At 6-52 a local train to Colaba came into Charni Road, and a minute later left for Marine Lines, which is only a few hundred yards further on. After half the distance had been traversed, the local train was pulled up owing to the distant signal from Marine Lines being against the driver. A few minutes after the guard was alarmed on seeing a light engine, running tender first, dash round the curve and into the standing train.

The last carriage was a third-class brake van, and the guard's department was stove in and the buffers smashed off. The front compartment and the rear compartment of the next carriage were telescoped. Being early morning the train was not crowded, though there were probably a hundred and fifty passengers, and a scene of wild confusion followed. The noise of the impact, the cries of anguish from the wounded, and the screams which were uttered by the frightened people, attracted a large crowd to Queen's Road, on which the railway borders. The line was full of native passengers, who leaped from the carriages immediately after the shock. Immediately opposite the scene of the collision is the Pathare Prabhu Health Camp, No. 2, and a large number of these people came across the line to render assistance. Information of the accident was telegraphed immediately to Grant Road Station, and within a short time there were present Mr. Crommellin, the General Traffic Manager, Mr. Hanson, Deputy Traffic Manager, Mr. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Middleton, Engineer, Mr. Franklyn, Telegraph Superintendent, Mr. Dess, Chief Traffic Inspector, Mr. M. D. Doctor, Railway Police Inspector, Dr. Dean, Chief Medical Inspector, Dr. Burjorji Lali, the Company's Doctor, Mr. Medley, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Buck, local foreman, and under their direction the work of rescue was proceeded with. The damaged carriages were not full, but contained about thirty passengers. The guard escaped with his life, but in jumping from the carriage a few moments before the impact he hurt his arm. The means proceeding from the telescoped compartments were piteous. It was seen that several persons were imprisoned by the debris, and three people were taken out of the fragments dead, while seven others were badly bruised and cut, and many others were suffering from the shock. All the killed or injured were natives, and they were medically treated. The permanent way was very little damaged, and within a short space of time the debris had been removed, the only traces of the occurrence being a group of sight-seers looking over the rails at the corpse of a man lying by the side of the line. While the line was being cleared, the traffic was worked on a single line, and in consequence there was considerable delay.

How the accident happened is at present a mystery, and will form the subject of a Government enquiry. The driver of the light engine, which came from Parel, is an Englishman, named Dolben, who has had a long experience of his work in India, for before sailing for this country he was for years employed in a similar capacity by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (now the Great Central Railway). He states that the signal was down for him to proceed from Charni Road to Marine Lines, and he passed through at a speed of about five miles per hour. Immediately outside Charni Road there is a curve, and it was not until he was within fifty yards of the rear carriage of the standing train that he saw it. He instantly reversed the engine, and applied all brake power, but beyond lessening the shock, it was too late to avoid a catastrophe. Even then, he says, the signals were down for him to proceed, and their position was also seen by his fireman.

The following is a list of those who were killed and injured:—

KILLED.

Babaji Baji, aged forty years, muccadum of labourers, in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years.

Arjoon Bala, a lad, aged eight years.

INJURED.

Balia Babaji, a coachman, aged thirty-five years, residing at Bandora, had fractures of third and fourth ribs on the left side, and abrasions on both the knees, hands, and left leg; suffering from a shock.—Detained.

Bapooji Pherozshah Bharucha, a Parsee, aged twenty years, gate-keeper in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at Dadur, had sustained concussion of brain, an abrasion over the left cheek, contusion on the right side of the forehead, and a sprain of the left ankle.—Case dangerous.—Taken home by the relatives in the evening.

Mrs. Harriet David, aged forty-five years, a nurse, employed in the G. T. Hospital, and residing at Glider Street, had a contused wound, about two inches and a-half long, across the parietal bones, exposing them.—Surface of body cold, good deal of hoemorrhage, and pulse feeble.—Detained.

Kahubai Rama, a fisherwoman, aged fifty-five years residing at Mahim, had a large lacerated wound, between the eyebrows, exposing the bones.—Suffering from the shock. Treated in the hospital and taken home by her relatives.

Cassee Balla, a woman, aged thirty years, residing at Bandora, had three small abrasions on both the knee-joints, and also a contused wound on the right eyebrow.—Treated and discharged.

Joseph Fereira, a book-binder, aged fifty years, residing at Bandora, had a contused wound on the forehead, a contusion on the left shin, and a contused wound, about half an inch long and a quarter of an inch deep on the left shin, and also abrasions on the left leg.—Treated and discharged.

Rowji Jairam, a coolie, aged thirty years, residing at Byculla, had an abrasion, one inch long, on the knee, another of the same size on the left shin, and a third one on the right shin above the ankle, and a contused wound on the left toe.—Treated and discharged.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an inquiry, at the Charni Road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, regarding the deaths of Babaji Baji, aged forty-five years; Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years and Arjoon Bala, a lad, aged eight years. Mr. M. D. Doctor, Inspector of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, was present at the enquiry, and watched the proceedings.

Kasee, wife of one Baba Tatia, residing at Bandora Hill, identified the bodies of her daughter, Doorgabai, aged ten years, and her son, Arjoon Balia, aged eight or nine years. The witness deposed that, about 6 o'clock this morning, she, her husband, and the two deceased children got into a third-class carriage at Bandora Station with the intention of going to Marine Lines Station and thence to proceed to Mazgaon Bunder to go by a steamer to their native country. The deceased Doorgabai and witness sat in a near compartment of the carriage, while her husband and their son, Arjoon, were in the next compartment to theirs. Witness and the deceased daughter were alone in the compartment. There was another man with her husband and son in their compartment. When they got to between the Charni Road and Marine Lines Stations, witness suddenly felt something strike their carriage, and she was knocked down on the floor and a large quantity of broken pieces of wood fell on her. Deceased Doorgabai was also knocked down and buried under the wood. Witness and her deceased daughter were removed from the carriage, when witness saw her son, Arjoon, lying dead on the ground near the fence. He was bleeding from his nose and mouth and both the ears. She and her husband were sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. She received a wound on her right eyebrow and an abrasion on the back of her right hand. Deceased Doorgabai had some abrasions on her face and she was bleeding from her mouth, and was dead. The compartment in which the witness and her deceased daughter were in, was the compartment set apart for women.

Luximon Daji deposed that he was a carriage-cleaner in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and worked at Colaba Station. He resided at Lower Colaba. He identified the body of Babaji Baji before the inquest, and identified it as that of his paternal uncle, who was about forty years of age. He was a muccadum of labourers, in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and lived at Kamatipoora, 6th Street. Witness last saw the deceased alive at about midnight, last night, when they knocked off work. Deceased then went to his house, and witness went to his. About 9 o'clock, this morning, witness was at the Colaba Station, when he heard that deceased had been killed in a railway accident between the Churney Road and Marine Lines Station. He went there and saw the dead body of the deceased lying by the side of the down line. His head was nearly severed from his body, and the back of the head was crushed, and there were a number of wounds on various parts of his body. He had a pass for the Railway between Grant Road and Colaba Stations. He used to come to his work at 8 o'clock in the morning.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned to Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m., at the new Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, at Church Gate.

BRITISH INDIANS IN AFRICA.

NATIVE MERCHANTS PERSECUTED IN RHODESIA.

Mr. M. K. GHANDHI writes to us from Durban, under date 11th March:—

Sir,—I venture to enclose a copy of a letter received by the Indian community in Natal from the Indian traders in Umtali, Rhodesia. The letter speaks for itself. The authorities seem to have rendered assistance to the Indians, but in my humble opinion nothing less than an emphatic declaration from the Colonial Office to the effect that the white settlers in British South Africa cannot with impunity interfere with the liberty of the British Indian settlers in addition to adequate punishment to the wrong-doers will meet the case. It will be noticed that the justices of the peace and other prominent Europeans took part in the violence. The omission on the part of Mr. Chamberlain to take any notice of the unlawful proceedings of the Durban mob in 1897, has, in my humble opinion, led the white settlers to think that they can do anything they like with the Indians. In the Durban case there was no necessity to punish the mob. But we here feel that a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain strongly disapproving of the whole thing would have produced a salutary effect.

Umtali, Rhodesia, Jan. 22.

Gentlemen,—We beg to call your attention to the following circumstance. We have been trading both at Beira and Macequice, and last March we applied for a license to trade at Umtali, in Rhodesia, which was granted in April. We then built a store, but found that the European traders were very indignant, and they held a meeting protesting against the issue of licences to British Indian subjects, as they considered them undesirable, but they were not supported by the High Commissioner.

We traded peacefully up to the 7th of last December, when a countryman of ours (a merchant of Beira) also applied for a trading license, which he got. This again excited the traders of Umtali, and they laid the matter before the Chamber of Commerce, requesting that body to take the subject up and oppose the granting of licences to Asiatics. Their meetings were reported in the local papers, and had a serious effect upon the minds of the public. The Government, however, took little or no notice of the agitation. Later, the European merchants of the town, headed by justices of the peace and officers of the local Volunteer force, in all a mob of about 150 persons, attacked and broke into our store by violence, about 9 p.m., on 4th Jan. Seeing how violent the attitude of the mob was, and how unlawful their action, we were much frightened, but fortunately before our person or goods were removed over the Portuguese border, Inspector Birch, with some constables, came on the scene and informed the raiders that their action was grossly wrong and illegal and that they would be prosecuted.

The police being only ten in number, the raiders practically defied them. The Inspector, fearing violence, which certainly would have been accompanied with loss of property, and possibly with loss of life, suggested that we should be allowed time to make arrangements about leaving. After a good deal of discussion this was agreed to. Immediately the crowd had dispersed, the Inspector informed us that we were not even to think of going, but that he had merely suggested this allowance of time in order to summon assistance. All the available mounted police were then called in from Old Umtali and a guard placed over our store. The same evening, about midnight, fifteen Englishmen attacked the store of Allahakia Hassim, in this town. They broke in the doors open, threw the goods about, and assaulted the shop assistants and the policeman. The assistants, three in number, ran away, deserting the store and leaving the goods to the mercy of the thieves. Inspector Birch, acting on behalf of the Government, has rendered us all the protection in his power.

On the morning of the 5th January the members of the Chamber of Commerce came over to our store, and reminded us that the time for packing up and going had already expired. We replied that matters were now altered. The promise to go was extracted from us by violence and not binding; further, that there were sufficient police in the town to protect us from the mob. The members of the Chamber of Commerce then left in a dissatisfied humour. The ringleader of this wedding has been bound over to keep the peace towards us for three months in sureties of one and two hundred pounds.

Two of them had been committed to the High Court for trial. We have resumed business as usual, but the Rhodesian merchants are now fighting the question of allowing Indian traders in Rhodesia.

Their first step will be to bring the matter before the new Legislative Council of Rhodesia, praying them to grant power to local bodies to refuse licences to "undesirables" (which is the term they apply to us). They have been guided in this line of action by the decision recently upheld by the Privy Council re the refusal of the licensing board of Newcastle, Natal, to grant a license to an Indian. We understand your Congress have taken this in hand.

In conclusion, we beg to inform you that as the Europeans in South Africa in combination are fighting hard for our expulsion from this territory, we also desire to come and fight for our rights as British subjects. We respectfully request you to give the matter your earnest consideration and take up our cause, and in fact that of the British Indian subjects in general.

As we are allowed to trade freely in some parts of South Africa, both under the Portuguese, French, German, and Dutch Governments, we cannot understand why we should be opposed in British territory, seeing that we are by right under the protection of the British flag.

It appears also to us that the Indian policy of Great Britain is directly opposed to the persecution of British Indian subjects.

We have communicated with our English agents about this matter, and also with Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India. We are determined to have the matter brought before the British Parliament, and we would pray for your assistance in fighting out this great question upon constitutional lines.—We have, &c.,

Per pro NATHOO VALLEY, and Co.,
(Sd.) B. R. NAIK.
Allahakia Hassim (Allirakia).

THE BISHOP GELL MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your kind permission I desire to call the attention of those of your readers who belong to the English Church to the Memorial which has been started to commemorate the services of Bishop Gell, who has lately retired after a long episcopate of over thirty-seven years in India. The form that the memorial is to take is twofold, namely:—(*a*) An endowment for the Girls' School in Madras now managed by the Bishop Corrie's Grammar School Committee (to be known in future as Bishop Gell's Girls' School)—an institution in which Bishop Gell has always taken a very keen interest; and (*b*) scholarships for the higher education of Native Christians.

It appears to the Committee, who were appointed at the recent public meeting in Madras, that the memorial is one that should commend itself to members of the Anglican Church, not only in this diocese, but in other dioceses also; for he whose services it is proposed to commemorate acted on more than one occasion as Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, and, moreover, he has occupied a prominent position in Anglican Church life in India ever since he first came out to be Bishop of Madras in 1861. The Committee, therefore, while making special appeals for support in Southern India, proposes to make a more general appeal to Churchmen in other parts of India also. I may mention that the Committee's proposal has been submitted to the Metropolitan and other Bishops in India, who have expressed their sanction and approval of it. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Treasurer, Bishop Gell Memorial Fund, Egmore, Madras.—Yours, etc.,

HENRY BEAUCHAMP,
Hony. Secy., Bishop Gell's Memorial Fund.
Madras, April 6.

IN an illustrated article in the *Young Woman* for April on Baroness von Suttner, the author of "Lay Down Your Arms," we are told, what is not generally known, that this novel exercised a great influence upon the Czar, who read the book with great interest immediately before issuing his famous Peace Rescript. Though the Baroness von Suttner, the authoress of the novel in question, is little known in this country, she has established a proud reputation on the Continent, where the book which so greatly moved the Czar was popular long before it was even published in England. It is strange that a book which was destined in a few years to become famous as one of the ablest and most powerful anti-war novels ever written should have to wait years for an English publisher, while in the military countries on the Continent it was read and re-read, published and re-published, until it had run into over a dozen editions. But so it was.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna being called to the chair.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved that Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola be elected President of the Corporation for the year 1899-1900. He said that it was hardly necessary for him to say, and he thought every member of the Corporation would agree with him when he stated that Mr. Ibrahim had proved himself to be exceedingly well-qualified for the post. Despite the fact that he had been a member of the Corporation for the last seven years only, he appeared to have filled a larger space in the Municipal life of the city in that comparatively short period. And the reason was not far to seek. He had shown throughout his career a very great grasp of municipal questions. Everyone was not capable of quite comprehending the complex and complicated Municipal constitution under which they were working, while Mr. Ibrahim had, on the other hand, shown a rare capacity for mastering its intricacies. To this they should add a clear business head and a sound practical judgment,—qualities which went very far towards carrying on the practical work which the Corporation had to perform. It was stated that their Mahomedan friends who were generally held to belong to a backward class in point of education, should have special indulgence shown to them in regard to public offices. But the careers of such distinguished gentlemen as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Mr. Syani, and the late Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsy, at the Corporation proved that there was no need for them to despair, and that if they only applied themselves they could hold their own against the other communities in public affairs.

Sir George Cotton, in seconding the proposition, said he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Ibrahim would fill the chair with the dignity and impartiality with which it had always been filled, and that they would find in him a President thoroughly conversant with Municipal affairs and with the Municipal Act.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ibrahim then took the chair amidst cheers. He then thanked the Corporation for electing him their President. He said if he had discharged his duties on the Corporation to the general satisfaction of his colleagues, he esteemed it a matter of great pride. The successful discharge of the onerous duties of this post mainly depended upon their cordial co-operation, and he felt confident that they would render to him the same assistance which they had always extended to his predecessors.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

Sir George Cotton next moved that the best thanks of the Corporation be given to the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the retiring President, for the able, courteous and tactful manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties of the office during the past year. He said that the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra had filled the post of the President in the most satisfactory manner. At no time had he shown the slightest partiality in his decisions regarding points of order and otherwise in the general exercise of his duties. A long experience at the Standing Committee, very impartial mind, and a dignified manner had helped in every way to endear him to them during the term of his office.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta in seconding the proposition said that the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra had performed his duties in a way which reflected honour on himself and credit to the Corporation, and in a way which showed that he did not allow his firmness to degenerate into obstinacy and his courtesy into weakness. In fact, Dr. Bhalchandra in the chair was dignity and amiability personified.

The proposition was carried.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, in returning his thanks, said he was glad to find from the sentiments expressed at the meeting that he had been able to satisfy the requirements of the chair, to keep up its prestige, and to hand it down to his successor as untarnished as he found it. He hoped that Mr. Ibrahim would be able to do the same to his successor. During the tenure of his office death had been busy amongst the councillors, and some of their best colleagues had been taken away from their midst. Among them were Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Dr. Bahadurji, Mr. Lingu, and, last though not least, their esteemed friend Mr. Roughton,—and also Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana. Dr. Bhalchandra then referred to the valuable assistance rendered to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Snow, the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Barrow, and the present Municipal Secretary, Mr. Wadia. As regarded Mr. Wadia, Dr. Bhalchandra said that he was a very good acquisition to the Corporation. His training at the Secretariat had stood him in good stead, and he (the speaker) was perfectly sure that the Corporation would not have made a better selection than him. Mr. Wadia had assisted him in such a way as left nothing to be desired, and he was, therefore, entitled to his best thanks.

THE LATE MR. ROUGHTON.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra then moved the following proposition: "That the Corporation records with sincere regret its sense of the great loss suffered by it and the city in the untimely death, on the 28th of March, 1899, of Mr. G. W. Roughton, who had been a member of the Corporation, uninterruptedly from 1889, and held the office of its President in 1895-96. This sad event has cut off a career of unusually useful usefulness, and deprived the Corporation of an earnest, able and zealous councillor, and the city of Bombay of a true and devoted friend. (2.) That the Corporation also records with deep regret the untimely death on the 28th March, 1899, of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana who, during the eleven months of his membership, had taken an intelligent interest in the business of the Corporation and given promise of a useful career. (3.) That as a mark of respect to the memory of the two deceased councillors the Corporation do now adjourn. (4.) That extract paragraphs (1) and (2) of this resolution be communicated to the families of the two deceased, respectively, with an assurance of the Corporation's deep sympathy with them in their bereavement." He said the resolution did not require many words from him to commend itself to the Corporation. The Corporation was aware that Mr. Roughton was one of its most prominent members, and they all missed his general presence that afternoon. He took a deep interest in the Municipal work, was fearless and independent, and always careful of the finances of the city. He filled the chair of the President with great credit to himself and to the Corporation. During the plague Mr. Roughton devoted his whole attention to finding out cases and in serving the city in a manner which surpassed all praise. He thought his untimely death might probably be attributed to his great exertions in this behalf. He felt it would be very difficult to fill up Mr. Roughton's place in the Corporation, With regard to the late Mr. Allana, he thought that he had given promise of a very useful career.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani seconded the proposition. He said that it was a melancholy duty of the Corporation to have this proposition moved, seconded and passed. It was a very sad thing to lose a colleague, especially one who had tried to do his best, and simultaneously to do it in a manner pleasing to all his colleagues. One's heart was always full when he had to speak on such a motion. In this particular instance, they all knew Mr. Roughton well, and they all felt that in him they had not only lost a colleague but a friend,—many, even a brother. As regarded Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, Mr. Sayani said that had a merciful Providence allowed him to live longer he would have turned out a prominent member of the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that he would not like to allow that occasion to pass without adding a word to what had fallen from the previous speakers. When he heard the news of Mr. Roughton's death at Calcutta it came upon him as a shock. Nothing was more sad and deplorable to one on his return to the scene of his labours to miss there one of his most respected, esteemed, and bright colleague. He could recall the time years ago when Mr. Roughton first came to the Corporation, and the way in which he discharged his duties as a member of their body, as their President, and as a member of the Standing Committee in that right public spirit and in the interest of the city in which his lot was cast. On many occasions he had worked cordially with Mr. Roughton, and on others they had strong difference of opinion, but throughout it was impossible not to recognise zeal and public spirit with which he was always actuated. It was also impossible not to recall the hard work he had performed during these severe times. For months together he engaged himself in the work of detecting plague cases and did all he could for the purpose of averting or mollifying the calamity. It was impossible not to feel melancholy that a life so useful should have been cut away in the prime of life, but what they could do would be to deplore his untimely death and join with others in condoling so deep and grievous a loss.

Sir George Cotton said that Mr. Roughton, who was in his prime of life and in full health and vigour, tried in every way to be useful to the city, whether as a member of the Corporation, or as a Volunteer, or in any other public capacity. He worked as a good citizen, and by his great self-denial he set an example of good citizenship to them all.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that it was a great misfortune to lose Mr. Roughton, who had made his mark as a good and useful European citizen. Unfortunately in this Corporation that class of European citizens was getting rare and rare. It was, moreover, a matter of regret that public spirited European gentlemen joined them no longer in the Corporation. Europeans were foremost men, and were pioneers, as it were, of local Self-Government in India. In that respect Mr. Roughton was a great citizen, and he hoped they would have a few more European members of his type.

Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji endorsed all that had been said by the previous speakers, and remarked that Mr. Roughton's public services were an everlasting monument of his worth.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FOOTBALL CUP TIES.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE annual general meeting of the Jockey Club is to be held at Newmarket on April 12, being Wednesday in the Craven week, and Lord Harewood will then cease to be a Steward, having completed his three years' term of office, and Lord Durham will become the senior Steward. I understand that it is practically settled that Lord Crewe is to be the new Steward, and it would be impossible to make a better choice. There is plenty of work for the Stewards of the Jockey Club in every department of turf business, and now that some really important practical reforms have been carried out at Newmarket, it may be hoped that other much needed changes will speedily follow.

Breeders are looking forward to the season of 1899 with special interest, because it will be notable for the joint appearance of the stock of Isinglass, Ladas, and the Australian horse, Carbine. Every one who has seen Lord Rosebery's eight colts by Ladas is loud in their praise, and there are three of these which bid fair to develop into racehorses of the very highest class. I am told that, all being well, one of the best of Lord Rosebery's lot will go for the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom and for the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, a double event which is easy to bring off with a smart animal, as there are no penalties in the second race. Great things are expected from the stock of Isinglass, who, as a racehorse, occupies a far higher place in the Temple of Fame than Ladas. The Duke of Portland's two-year-olds by Carbine are not liked, the fact being that they want a lot of time, and they ought not to be trained for their early engagements. Every chance has been given to Carbine, for many of the best of the Welbeck mares were sent to him, and he had a rare lot from other studs.

Although the weather last week savoured rather of June than of boisterous March, there was a very decided improvement in sport with hounds. In spite of hot sunshine, they could not only own a scent, but could drive as well, and on more than one occasion the somewhat unusual spectacle was witnessed of a fox being rolled over among clouds of dust. Nevertheless, the hunting season is likely to come to a speedy conclusion unless rain falls at an early date. Farming operations are far advanced for the time of the year, and young grass and seeds must receive due consideration; the ground, also, is becoming so hard as materially to increase the ordinary risks incidental to following hounds. The parched state of the going is doubtless partly responsible for the considerable amount of "grief" which has occurred recently. Mr Leopold de Rothschild has been exceptionally unfortunate in taking two bad falls in the course of a few days; the first caused a broken nose, and the second resulted in fracture of the collar-bone. Mr. Gerald Hardy, master of the Atherstone, twice this season has suffered from concussion of the brain resulting from falls. I hear that he has nearly recovered from the effects of his last accident, and will probably be in the saddle this week. The Countess of Orkney also, who is a bold and skilful horsewoman, has met with another mishap, which, fortunately, resulted in no worse injury than a sprained ankle.

The joint mastership between Mr. A. Ruggles-Brise and Lieutenant Colonel Cruickshank ends this season, and Mr. E. Deacon succeeds them in the mastership of the East Essex hounds. Mr. A. J. Stokes has resigned the mastership of the Pembrokeshire hounds after being four years in office, and it is hoped that Lord Kensington may be induced to take over the country.

Saturday was not a good scenting day, and I learn from a correspondent that nothing worthy of mention occured with Sir Watkin Wynn's pack after meeting at Penley. Just a week ago an excellent day's sport was enjoyed by followers of these hounds. Petton was the fixture, and before being thrown into covert the pack came on an outlying fox, and with a swinging scent they raced him towards Marton, where the fox bore round towards the starting point. Hounds ran prettily across the Park and passing Weston, very nearly scored a kill on the banks of the Great Western Railway. The fox, however, was not yet beaten. At Baschurch station the pack were close at his brush, but a quick turn threw them off the line for a few moments, and the end did not come until Standwar line station was nearly reached. Another fast run was obtained later in the day, and on this occasion also hounds accounted for their fox. On Thursday a large company assembled to meet the North Cheshire at Hargreave Green, and in the course of the first run from Handley several of the field took falls in crossing the water meadows. Waverton Gorse supplied the afternoon fox, which led the field in a brisk gallop as far as the Crow's Nest, where he was pulled down. Several runs of the highest class were recorded in the Shires last week. Of the Pytchley Wednesday I have no personal knowledge, but hear that two stirring gallops were enjoyed. On Thursday Mr. Fernie's hounds continued the sequence of good sport they have been showing this season. The meet was at Ilston, and a large field included the

but also to the Second Division, in which the competition continues remarkably keen and interesting. With Liverpool engaged in attempting to get to the Crystal Palace, their two closest rivals had an opportunity of drawing nearer, one of whom turned the chance to partial advantage, but the other failed altogether. The top of the table shows us that there is really precious little between the first half dozen clubs, four of which by the way hail from the county of Lancashire. Between the first and sixth there is only a difference of five points, and the lowest of the six has scored the most goals.

The Villa appeared at Ewood Park with a good team, although minus Devey and Evans, and there was a capital attendance. As to the foot-ball the defence on both sides may be said to have borne away the honours of the day. The efforts of both sets of forwards were lamentably weak in front of goal, the Rovers especially being great sinners in this respect. The half-backs were in great form, and Chambers delighted his admirers by showing that he has got back to his best form. Booth disappointed the crowd by failing to turn a penalty kick to account, sending the ball straight to George. The draw was valuable to the Villa, as the one point rehabilitated them at the head of the poll.

A rare struggle is still going on for the honours of promotion in the Second Division. Advanced as the season is, it is even yet problematical as to which two clubs will replace Sheffield Wednesday and the Bolton Wanderers. The issue seems to be between three teams, to whom it has almost become a case of life and death. Manchester City had a hard nut to crack on Saturday. In playing Walsall they had to go to a ground where no visiting club has yet been successful, and the City found themselves unable to break the spell. Fortunately they did secure one point, so that they are still at the head of the table, but they have actually no more points than New Brighton. The race has become intensely interesting.

Newton Heath could have done themselves and their neighbours a kindly turn by repeating their early success against the Mersey club. It will be remembered that the "Heathens" were the first to taste the sweets of victory at New Brighton, since which date (October 19) the latter have been simply spoiling for a chance for revenge. This presented itself on Saturday last, and a big crowd assembled to see the fun at Clayton. Up to a quarter of an hour of the finish the "Heathens" appeared to have the game in hand, being then a goal to none, but the Seasiders came with a rush and won on the post. The referee was made the object of a disagreeable demonstration, but happily no harm was done.

Leicester Fosse sprang a tremendous surprise on Small Heath, whom they beat on their own enclosure as many as three goals to none. Needless to say, it created more than a mild sensation. This places the Fosse only a point below the City and New Brighton, the Hyderoaders having the advantage of a game in hand. If the Leicester men can maintain such form as this to the very end they may yet find themselves in the First Division. Darwen broke a record. At Burslem they succeeded in obtaining their first goal this year. Fact! Goal record: 13 for; against 110; points 4.

All four of the matches in the third round of the Midland Counties Senior Cup were worked off. The surprise of the day was effected by Moseley, who turned the tables upon Coventry by five points to nothing. This reversal of the 21 points defeat of Moseley last February was mainly due to the fine play of R. H. Cattell, the Rev. E. M. Baker, and J. A. Gould in the back division. This leaves Moseley to meet Leicester in the semi-final at Leicester next Saturday, a meeting of all the greater interest because the clubs have not met in ordinary fixtures this season, owing to friendly relations being off between them. Leicester qualified with another easy win, which may or may not do them good in view of the severe call upon their best form which faces them. The serious injury to F. A. Jackson is a bad thing for them. As Nuneaton accomplished the great feat of beating the Old Edwardians, the hardest cup-fighters in the Midlands, they should not fear meeting Wolverhampton in the semi-final. The match Wolverhampton vs. Burton was one of the most exciting ever played at Burton, being won after the home side held a clear five points lead by their opponents running out a point in hand.

The fight for the old Yorkshire Cup has brought three strange elements into prominence. In one case an unknown team named Bottomboat Trinity, a village club in the Wakefield district, has come to the front with some good scoring. Then Harrogate, who were thought to have a weak side, outplayed Mytholmroyd, in spite of the assistance given to the latter by E. F. Fookes, but doubtless the fact that Mytholmroyd had played two Cup-ties earlier in the week—one on Friday—had something to do with this result. The other "dark horse" is Otley St. Joseph's, a team who have not been beaten, it is said, at home for three years, and there the strong Skipton fifteen were taken in and done for on Saturday.

On even a casual survey of The Australian cricketers one cannot fail to observe the youthfulness of the majority, and the splendid standard of physique that they present. On the last trip Clement Hill was "the Benjamin" of the party, but he has now lost this distinction, for the last choice, Victor Trumper, is seven months his junior. There will be almost as much curiosity to see Trumper as there will be to study Noble. Both are fine all-round players although Trumper's reputation has been chiefly established by his brilliant batting and magnificent outfielding. Without too many opportunities for practice, being a clerk in the Civil Service, Trumper, who has been coached by Alec Bannerman, possesses a charming variety of strokes. In the Colonies he has been a terror to bowlers who are out of form, or weak in any way. His club record has been prodigious, and this season, it should be remembered, he made 292 not out for New South Wales against Tasmania. As an outfield he surpasses both Iredale and Darling, and he possesses the enormous advantage of being able to throw a ball 100 yards.

Noble's abilities have been oft spoken about Charles M'Leod proved his worth in 1897-98, and if he reproduces his Colonial form on English wickets is bound to be useful. W. P. Howell is a bee farmer up in the country, though he plays for the same Sydney club as Trumper and Iredale. A splendid batsman, with rare hitting powers, he is sure to arouse interest. Frank Laver is said to be a fair bat, with some ungainly and even unorthodox strokes, while he is a good change bowler. Eight of the 1896 team will revisit us, and of the other six only Worrall has played cricket in England before. But the Worrall of 1899 is not the uncouth batsmen that we saw eleven years ago. The team strikes one as very strong in every department, the only doubt arising being as to the ability of some of the new bowlers on English wickets.

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S "Asiatic Studies, religious and social," will shortly be issued by Mr. Murray in two volumes. The "Studies" first appeared many years ago, and has for some time been out of print. Originally the essays fill d only one volume. Now there are to be two volumes, the second of which contains papers that have not hitherto appeared in book form. They deal with progress in India, the theological situation in India, Brahmanism, permanent dom nion in Asia, and questions of belief. One of the most successful of the essays in the first volume was "The origin of divine myths in India," a subject which led to an interesting controversy between the author and Profes or Max. Muller.

THE speech delivered by Mr. Choate at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce is passed over in silence by the New York *Tribune* and the *Herald* but the *Times*, which is pro-English and Democratic, and the *Sun*, which has of late moderated its anti-British sentiments, agree in censuring his Excellency for what hey regard as frivolous treatment of serious topics. The *Sun*, according to the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, advis s him to keep away from any festive gatherings for the next month, and to devote the interval to the study of public documents The Times, in all seriousness, objects to any action of the United States, especially any course so grave as that adopted in the case of Venezuela, being represented either as entered upon for the sake of mere idle annoyance, or as affected by a change of Administration. It asks whether Mr. Choate's Government is pleased at his making questions of high policy the subject of after-dinner quips, and suggests that the ideal Ambassador to Great Britain would be a deaf mute.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

VICEROY LIU WANTED.

H. E. SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD and Lady Macdonald were to leave Peking on 18th March, and sail from the mouth of the Peiho on 20th March, visiting Weihaiwei on the way to Shanghai.

The Shanghai Taotai has given his judgment in the suit in which Mr. Carl Bock, ex-Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway, sued Tai Sui-Chi, an employe of Messrs. Boyd and Co., for payment of Tls. 10,000 on certain promissory notes. The notes were given to Mr. Bock as security for a loan. The Taotai decided that the claim on the promissory notes must be paid, but that Mr. Bock had no interest in the notes. The case is of special interest in view of the action of Mr. Hagberg, the Consul for Sweden, who in the opening stages of the case sat as assessor with the Taotai, but in consequence of an alleged breach of the Treaty regulations he left the bench and the plaintiff withdrew the case from the Court. The defendant, however, proceeded with the case, and judgment was given against him.

The Italian Legation Guard at Peking has been increased. The U.S. marines stationed at Peking as a Legation Guard have been withdrawn.

It is most gratifying to learn that the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway line is now on a fair way to being commenced. The concession to construct the line has been obtained by the Chinese Government by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation. Next week a large party in charge of Mr. Large, an eminent Indian civil servant, accompanied by Lieutenant Bagnal-Wild, R.E., and two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, will commence the survey of the line.

The Hongkong Commissioners have completed the work of delimiting the boundary of the territory to be leased at Kowloon. Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., has been successful in obtaining the inclusion of the important waterway of Sham Chun into the concession. H. E. the Governor and the officials of the Government have been busily engaged in arranging for the taking over of the territory at an early date. It is the intention of the Government to have the whole details of the machinery of administration as near as possible complete before the control of the territory is taken in hand.

A public meeting was held on March 22 in connection with the College of Medicine for Chinese, Hongkong, when the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart was elected Rector of the College, and H. E. Sir Henry Blake presented the diplomas to the students who completed their curriculum of study.

THE *Universal Gazette* states that there are rumours of a secret edict having been sent to Viceroy Liu from the Empress Dowager, commanding his immediate presence in Peking in order to give the Court the benefit of H. E.'s mature experience in the present crisis. In view, however, of the critical position of affairs we may well doubt the reliability of the above report, as neither Viceroy Liu nor Viceroy Chang can well be spared at present from the provinces under their jurisdiction.

It was at first intended that the Commissioners would complete the work of delimitation on the Mirs Bay side of the territory and return to Hongkong and proceed afterwards to Deep Bay. We believe, however, that the Commissioners found it would be more convenient and expeditious to traverse the territory, and it was arranged that a launch should be in waiting at Deep Bay.

The party, consisting of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C. M. G., Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Captain Mould, R.E., and the Chinese officials appointed by the Viceroy of Kwangtung, Kee Wei and Wong Chuen Shin, left on Thursday afternoon in a steam launch for Mirs Bay. On Friday night, they reached the important market town of Sham Chun, and slept there for the night. On Saturday morning the party proceeded down the river to Deep Bay, and embarked on the steam launch which brought them back to Hongkong in the afternoon.

We are unable to ascertain the exact line of the boundary agreed upon by the commissioners, but we have reason to believe that the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart has been successful in obtaining the inclusion of the important water-way of Sham Chun into the new concession. If this is so, we have to offer our congratulations to the genial Colonial Secretary on the success of his diplomacy. At the same time, as we have always maintained, from the first, we think it would be a good thing and in the interests of both Great Britain and China, if the market town of Sham Chun was brought within British jurisdiction. If it is impossible to settle this matter here we trust that our Representative at Peking will see that this important matter is attended to.

We suppose the British flag will be hoisted on the new territory without much further delay, but still there must be many details to be settled which will necessarily require some time before the arrangements can be finally completed.

We learn that Hon. F. H. May has had the policing of the territory under his consideration, and that a force of Police, to work in conjunction with the existing force, will be organized and placed under the charge of one of the cadets. Rumour has it that the control of sanitary matters will be in the capable hands of Dr. J. C. Thomson, of the Medical Staff.

It is believed that it is the intention of the Government to have the whole details of the machinery of administration as near as possible complete before the control of the territory is taken in hand, and we believe that a great deal of the time of H. E. the Governor and the officials of the Government is occupied in perfecting the details in order that the territory may be speedily taken over.

Arrangement for the taking over and the administration of the new territory at Kowloon are being rapidly proceeded with. Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works, and Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, left on 24th March in a steam launch for the new territory to select suitable sites for matsheds to accommodate the Police and other officials who will be engaged in the administration of the territory.

THE KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINE.

SURVEY PARTY TO COMMENCE OPERATIONS.

Arrangements for the construction of this most important railroad connection have reached an advanced stage.

The concession to construct the line has been obtained from the Chinese Government by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation, a company floated in London. Since the concession was obtained, the Prince's House has proceeded vigorously with the negotiations, and we understand they have been successful in interesting the Government in the undertaking.

Mr. Large, an eminent Indian civil servant, who has been engaged in railway surveying in the north of China for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., arrived here the other day by the Empress of China, and we believe that he will commence on the survey work early next week.

We are credibly informed that the home Government and the local Government are lending every assistance to the enterprise, and that H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake and H. E. Major-General Gascoigne have specially interested themselves in the scheme.

We are informed the survey work will be undertaken by a large party in charge of Mr. Large, who will be accompanied by Lieutenant Bagnall-Wild, R. E., and two highly-trained non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers.

Our information having been received from a most reliable source, we applied to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. for further details of the scheme, and after announcing the reason of our visit there appeared to be such a rigidity in the tone of the replies we received that we were fully convinced of the accuracy of our information. We were told that there was some 'possibeclity' of the scheme being undertaken. But so much reserve was maintained when we made further enquiries as to the possible route of the railway, that we will have to wait for further developments before the cautious men at the head of the 'Muckle Hoose' venture on a definite statement of facts concerning the scheme they have so much in hand.

We have to congratulate Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., however, on the success of their negotiations and the possibility of the commencement of the construction of the line in the very near future.

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MILITARY RELIEFS.

ABOUT the period of the year the military authorities in India have, under existing conditions, to complete their arrangements for the most important Relief movement that is down on the roster. This is the changing of the garrison which holds Chitral, the troops that have to move each way being one section (two guns) of a mountain battery, a company of sappers and two battalions of native infantry, with a native field-hospital, in all about 1,300 men. The Relief differs from others in this respect, that for the greater part of the distance, namely, from Kila Drosh to Chakdarrah, the country passed through is not held by any Indian garrisons. It is in the possession of the Nawab of Dir, a subsidised tribal Chief who receives Rs. 10,000 annually for maintaining the road and levy-posts upon it, while a similar sum is granted to him as compensation for the abolition of taxes upon trade formerly levied. As the Nawab received 400 Snider rifles and a liberal supply of ammunition when the arrangement was made with him in September 1895, he is in a position to keep the peace from Chakdarrah to Ashreth at the foot of the Lowarai Pass over which the road from Dir crosses to Drosh. His levies are well armed, and are in a fair state of discipline; they are inspected frequently by selected native officers of the Indian Army; and as they are always paid at the end of each month under the eye of these inspecting officers, they are content with their position. When our troops are on the march these levies turn out in full strength, watch the Bajour country on the west and Upper Swat on the east, keep a sharp lookout for raiding parties along the road, guard the supplies collected and generally do good service. From 1896 to the present time there has never been an attack upon our troops marching in relief, though it is known that in 1897 plans had been laid for a great tribal rising in May. These miscarried owing to squabbles between the Haddah Mullah and the other conspirators, and it was left to the Mad Fakir to raise Swat some months later. It is a matter of history, now, how his first success was followed by the ultimate crushing of the Swatis; but one cannot but reflect that had the outbreak occurred when the Reliefs were being carried out a disater on a small scale might have happened. A couple of regiments isolated beyond Chakdarrah, with no moveable column available to support them, would certainly have fared badly. After the experience gained in 1897 the Government of India decided that no serious risks should be run when the Chitral Reliefs were being carried out. Last year Major Deane felt some anxiety regarding the Bajouris, and the moveable column, plus the Buffs, was kept ready to move from the Swat Valley. Nothing, however, occurred, and the regiments marched to and from Drosh without a shot being fired. This year there is no sign whatever of impending trouble, Captain McMahon's recent journey to and from Chitral having shown all quiet in the tribal country. But as it is known that the Haddah Mullah has been secretly intriguing in Dir and Swat for the last three months, ever since the Mad Fakir withdrew, no precautions will be neglected. Tribal risings on that part of the frontier come with a suddenness that is always remarkable, and the Political Officer and the military commander can never trust implicitly to the reports that reach them of peace in the land. There was some idea last autumn that the Swat moveable column could be broken up the small obligatory garrisons at the Malakand and Chakdarrah only being maintained; but wiser counsels prevailed, and the column still keeps its ground in the lower Swat Valley. It is equipped with full transport and can move to Chakdarrah, or beyond to the Laram Pass, at a few hours' notice. It constitutes in fact the supporting force of the regiments marching in relief, and its strength lies greatly in its mobility. The movements of the troops will begin at the end of the present month; and in order that there shall be no question of immediate action in case of any alarming demonstration by this or that fanatitical leader, the British garrison at Rawalpindi will be kept at full strength until the Reliefs have been completed. Such information as is available points to a peaceful summer in the country beyond the Malakand. The Mad Fakir was so discredited by his abortive attempt to oust the Nawab of Dir last November that the tribesmen are not inclined to muster again under his banner; while the Haddah Mullah, a very dangerous person, has also lost prestige since the death of his friend and patron General Ghulam Hyder, the Commander-in-Chief in Eastern Afghanistan. A month hence we shall be able to judge whether any hostile demonstration will take place; it certainly seems unlikely and if the Reliefs get through without difficulty the Government of India will be able to congratulate themselves on the fourth movement of troops to and from Chitral having been successfully accomplished.—*Pioneer.*

SNAKE-POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTE.

THE following notes, which have been supplied to a contemporary by a correspondent, will interest our readers generally, in spite of the scientific medical terms employed:—

"Poisonous snakes belong either to the Colubridæ or Viperidæ. To us, in India, the most important Colubrines are: (1) Naga—Cobra, (2) Bangarus—krait. The most important Viperines are (1) Daboi Russelli—Chain Viper, (2) Echis Carinata. Snake venom is almost a pure solution of proteids. There are two proteids present, one of which is coagulated by heating to 70 °C for half an hour, the other is not. The non-coagulable element predominates in the Colubridæ, especially the cobra. The coagulable element predominates in the Viperidæ. If the coagulable proteid be separated what remains is more or less the same in all poisonous snakes. It is important to discover what antidotes are effective against the poison.

"Dr. Calmette, Director of the Institut Pasteur at Lille, uses the non-coagulable element for immunising horses, in order to make antivenene, his great remedy. The non-coagulable proteid affects principally the nervous centres, especially the respiratory. The coagulable proteids affect the heart, blood, capillaries, kidneys, and tissues where bitten. Viperine venom and the venom of the Australian snakes are powerful cardiac poisons. Cobra poison paralyses the respiratory centre, and has very little action on the cardiac activity.

"In other words snake poisons operate chiefly upon three vulnerable points, viz., the blood, the heart, and the respiratory centre. If we take three kinds of venom, *e. g.*, Cobra, Australian snake, and Viperidæ they differ only in the amount of coagulable and non-coagulable proteids which they contain, and on this account they differ in their action. As already stated, the cobra venom is nearly all non-coagulable, the viper venom is mostly coagulable. Australian venom occupies a position midway between the two. Cobra venom kills by paralysing the respiratory centre. Viper venom kills by its action on the blood, blood vessels (capillaries) and heart, Australian venom kills by producing symptoms which partake of the characters of both of the above.

"Antivenene (or antivenomous serum) is the serum of a horse immunised with the non-coagulable element of any snake venom. In a case of snake-bite give 10 C. CS. or better still 20 .C. CS. intravenously: three hours are saved by giving it in this way instead of hypodermically. Dr. Calmette claims that antivenene is efficacious against the bite of any poisonous snake. Admitting this then every hospital in the country should have a supply of antivenene. There are hypodermic syringes in all hospitals and the antidote can be promptly used. Every medical officer should keep a small supply of antivenene always handy, while sportsmen and others who are more than usually exposed to snake-bite should carry about with them a small bottle of antivenene. It could be carried, with a hypodermic syringe, in something smaller than a cigarette case. Government should supply the antivenene free, but Dr. Calmette will send it to any one on application. It costs Rs. 4 per 10 C. C. bottle. It keeps for a long time, probably for two years or more, if kept in the dark."

We publish the above short notes in the hope of attracting attention to this important matter of snake-bite. We belive that Dr. Calmette's remedy has been experimented with already in this country, but not with results which have satisfied those who have used it. It would, therefore, be instructive to know whether it was injected intravenously or only hypodermically. Much may turn on this point, and perhaps some of our medical readers may give us their experience of antivenene.

ADVICE to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s 1-2d per bottle.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR NEGROS.

ROUTING A CHINESE FUNERAL AT ILOILO!

RECEPTION AT BACOLOD.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

A SPECIAL Correspondent with the U. S. Army at Bacolod (Negros) writes on March 8:—The cruise of the s. s. *St. Paul* has been a delightful experience after three weeks' residence in Manila. When Major Sime's battalion of the 1st Californian Regiment received orders on the 1st inst. to leave the trenches at San Pedro Macati and embark on the chartered transport *St. Paul*, few of the men had any idea of their destination. They had borne the strain of daily and night work on the most trying portion of the line outside Manila, officers and men were thoroughly tired, and the prospect of changa was, therefore, not unacceptable. Baggage and stores and ammunition were quickly tumbled into the crazy casoes, and in a few hours after receiving orders the men were dropping down the Pasig on their way to the bay. The work of embarkation was not completed till after midnight. Shortly after one o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst., the "St. Paul" was under way for Iloilo and the Island of Negroes.

I have travelled on many steamers, but have found very few that compare with the "St. Paul" for cleanliness and comfort. She is a new vessel, having been built last year for the Alaska Commercial Co. at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. Having made one trip to St. Michael, she was chartered by the U. S. Government for the transportation of troops to the Philippines.

The southward voyage was all too short. On the morning of the 3rd instant. we dropped anchor in the Straits of Iloilo. From the shore came the boom of artillery. The Artillery were preparing the way for the infantry, dropping shrapnel into the timber. The familiar sound of the screaming shell raised the hopes of the men that they would be sent ashore to tackle the natives of Panay. Information had been brought into the effect that the native forces were to make a determined attempt to re-capture Iloilo. A request had been sent to Captain Wilde asking for the assistance of some men, but with a portion of his crew doing duty at Cebu and only a sufficient number left to man the Boston's guns, Captain Wilde was compelled reluctantly to intimate to General Miller his inability to co-operate, except from the ship. However, the assistance was not required. We arrived at General Miller's headquarters in the town, just as the Commander-in-Chief was retiring from the front. The threatened attack was only a false alarm. The force of supposed insurgents throwing up earth works in the neighbourhood of the city was nothing more formidable than a party of Chinese mourners interring the body of a compatriot; the supposed rattle of musketry, the usual fanfarade of Chinese crackers!

We had time to walk round the town and view the terrible havoc wrought by the Filipino insurgents Even admitting that the Filipinos had a grievance against the American Government there can be no justification for the wanton and deliberate destruction of native and foreign property that occurred when the insurgents were driven out of the town. It is a fair assumption that the wholesale destruction of native property indicates a want of unanimity between the Filipino troops from Luzon and the inhabitants of Iloilo. A peaceful people know what they have to expect from mob rule, and it is no wonder that the quiet industrious inhabitants of Negros, hearing of the fate of Iloilo, should have raised the American flag and adopted measures for the repulse of any Filipino raiders and incendiaries.

Captain Hays have anchor early next morning, the 4th inst., and we arrived off Bacolod three hours later. Preparations were at once made for the disembarkation of the troops. Those consisted of a battalion of the Californians, made up of Companies A, B, E, and H. Major Sime, the Commanding Officer, is one of the best officers in the volunteer army. From Iloilo, the St. Paul towed two lorchas to assist in landing the troops, and the steam launch Li Fat accompanied the expedition. From Manila to Iloilo, President Lacson and the other members of the Negros deputation to General Otis had been passengers, but they had gone on ahead in their own lorcha during the night, and as the political situation in Negros might have undergone serious change during the absence of these influential leaders of public opinion, it was by no means improbable that our reception might have been far from friendly. As we approached, the beach was swept by every glass to discover any hostile demonstration. We saw no signs of hostility. On the contrary every thing betokened peace. The Stars and Stripes floated from the flagstaff on an unfinished convent set apart for the accommodation of the troops; the natives in their picturesque, if somewhat scanty, attire thronged the beach or stood in groups around their nipa huts watching the lorcha as it tacked inshore. From the rough earth works in front of the Plaza peeped the muzzles of three antiquated cannon of doubtful utility, and on the roadway behind was drawn up the army of the Western Division of the Island of Negros. The other companies were disembarked in the course of the afternoon, and later in the day Colonel Smith came ashore. He was received with all the honour due to his high office. A detachment of natives waded out into the surf, and brought the Colonel ashore in a bamboo carrying chair. Again the native troops saluted, and the native band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The party adjourned to the Congressional Hall, where short congratulatory speeches were delivered by President Lacson and Colonel Smith.

Meanwhile, Captain Tilly had taken possession of the cable, and opened up communication with Iloilo within half-an-hour of the landing of the troops at Bacolod.

The following was the first message sent over the cable:—

"Bacolod, March 4, 1899.—The Government Congress and inhabitants of Negros to General Miller, Iloilo.—We affectionately salute you, and congratulate ourselves upon the happy arrival of Colonel Smith and the troops under your orders, and beg you to send this salutation and congratulations to General Otis, Manila, as representative of the Government of the United States in the Philippines.—(Signed) ANICETO LACSON."

A Committee has been appointed to draft a constitution for the Government of the island. Colonel Smith appears to have received very comprehensive powers, and his intention apparently is to allow the natives a very liberal measure of self-government, the U. S. Government retaining complete control of the military, customs, post office and telegraph service, and external political arrangements. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Colonel Smith (elected President unanimously), Senors Jose Ruiz de Luzuriaga (Chairman of the Provisional Congress), Estanislao Yu-ay (Vice Chairman), Antonio Jayine Leandro Loosin, and Eusebio Ruiz de Luzuriaga (Minister for the Treasury). The latter, who is a nephew of Sr. Jose Ruis de Luzuriaga, is a bright young fellow. He speaks English perfectly having been educated, like a few more young men on the island, at the Victoria English School in Hongkong. In addition to other business he supervises the publication of the Governmental newspaper *La Liberiad*.

On Monday, the 6th inst, Colonel Smith and the Provisional Government reviewed the troops on the Plaza. Unfortunately the sky was overcast and rain fell before the evolutions were completed; but, nevertheless, the youth and beauty of Bacolod and the neighbouring towns assembled in large numbers to witness the review. On the right of the line was the native band, then the four companies of American soldiers looking very business-like in their fighting uniform, and on the left of the line were the native troops and local police, some 200 in number. Some were armed with Mauser, some with Remington rifles, a few had wooden dummy rifles, and the remainder wore a blue uniform but appeared to carry no weapon except the *bolo*.

The troops having been inspected, the band playing The 'Star Spangled Banner' as Colonel Smith passed down the ranks, the whole body of men marched past. Some of the natives marched well, their officers being mostly smart young men who had served in the Spanish army, the best contingent being the Bacolod barefooted company, who went past with a swinging stride that indicated a certain degree of military training. There was also a smart coming in from the town of Silay. They are all proud of having taken part in the review.

THE correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Vancouver (British Columbia) telegraphs:—In a newspaper published in Dawson City, Klondike, which has reached here, it is stated that August Trulsen, a Swede, while digging on his claim near Dominion Creek, recently discovered the body of a mammoth 40 feet below the surface. The account says the monster had evidently been buried by a glacial slide, for the body was in a perfect state of preservation. It is roughly estimated to weigh between 25 and 30 tons, and its length is 41ft. 6in. The flesh cut from the carcass tasted sweet, but commenced to decay rapidly after a few hours' exposure. The right tusk was broken, but the left was perfect, and measured 14ft. 3in. in length and 48 inches in circumference. The body of the mammoth was covered with greyish-black woolly hair, about 15 inches long. The hindquarters weighed 8,642lb. The neck was short, the limbs long and stout, and the feet short and broad with 5 toes on each.

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THE AMERICAN PROTECTORATE AT NEGROS.

RECEPTION OF THE EXPEDITION AT BACOLOD.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

A SPECIAL correspondent with the expedition writes from Bacolod on March 8:—I send you a brief account of my trip to Negros, hoping to send you later a more detailed account. The transport "St. Paul" left Manila on March 1, with Colonel James F. Smith, Resident designate of the Island of Negros, and a battalion of the 1st Californian Regiment, in command of Major Sime. On 3rd May, the transport dropped anchor in the Straits of Iloilo. We had time to walk round and view the terrible havoc wrought in the town by the Filipino insurgents. Early next morning, the St. Paul got under weigh and after a voyage of three hours' duration Bacolod was reached. The troops were conveyed ashore in lorchas, which had accompanied the St. Paul from Iloilo. The expedition received a hearty welcome from President Lacson and the other members of the Provisional Government.

In the afternoon, Colonel Smith landed, and was received with a general salute from the native troops, the band playing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' An adjournment was made to the Congressional Hall, where short congratulatory speeches were delivered by President Lacson and Brigadier-General Miller. In the eveing a telegram of welcome to Colonel Smith was received from the important town of Bago, on the south-west side of the island.

A committee has been appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the island.

On Monday, 6th March, Colonel Smith and the Provisional Government reviewed the troops on the Plaza.

Colonel Smith will probably make a tour of the Island and visit all the important towns, and arrange local affairs.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

LORD KINNAIRD has placed on the notice paper a couple of questions of considerable interest. He will ask the Archbishop of Canterbury whether any decision that may be given by the archbishops at the hearing on May 8 will in their Graces' opinion be binding on the whole Church, or only on the particular parishes where the questions have arisen; and whether, if the decisions are to be considered binding on churchmen as a whole, opportunity will be given for persons, and especially laymen, other than those immediately concerned to be heard. No date has yet been fixed for these interrogatories and they will probably not be made until after Easter.

Speaking in Leeds at an inaugural meeting for raising 100,000*l.* for Church extension purposes, Viscount Cranborne said the House of Commons was not altogether an encouraging place for Churchmen, the House mainly consisting of Laodiceans. So far as the Church of England was concerned, if they did not build churches they would have to build gaols. Whatever might be said of the present state of the Church, they could not be blind to the fact that during the last twenty or thirty years they had witnessed in it a wonderful revival—extension of her influence and perfection of her machinery. He called on his hearers, to take their place in the great religious movement. Mr. Gerald Balfour said that unless the Church grew with the growth of population, unless it was prepared to make provision for that growth, it was false to the principle of existence. It was a living Church no longer, and depend on it if it ceased to be a living Church there would be many who would say, "Army with it, why cumbers it the ground." The Bishop of Chester observed that they would always find that troublous times were fruitful times, and it was better to fight for the good than rail at the bad.

The Rev. Gwilym Rees, Nonconformist minister, of Wellingborough, recently publicly alleged that improper questions were put to young people by some of the Church clergy of the town. The two vicars of Wellingborough demanded either a withdrawal or proof, and suggested that, failing either, they would take legal proceedings. Mr. Rees challenged the clergy to deny his statements, and later, at a Protestant meeting, Mr. Rees said that he had in his hands documents in which it was declared that questions relating to the Seventh Commandment had been put to young persons by two curates at Wellingborough, whom he named. The statements were all verified by oath, as the chairman of the meeting, who had seen the questions, considered them unfit to repeat to the gathering. Mr. Rees added that as soon as the clergy favoured him by instituting the threatened legal proceedings he would produce a number of boys and girls who would tell their story in their own words on oath, and a number of parents who had, in consequence of the questions, withdrawn their children from confirmation and other classes in connection with the local churches.

At an influential conference of clergy and laity held at 25 Onslow Gardens, under the chairmanship of Prebendary Webb-Peploe, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this conference is of opinion that the bishops, with the clergy, are equally bound by the Prayer Book, and have no power to authorise any violation thereof."

An address to the Bishop of Gloucester from lay communicants is being extensively signed in the diocese dealing with disputed matters in the government of the Church. The signatories already include the Earl of Ducie, the Marquess of Worcester, Lord Sherborne, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Hon A Bathurst, M.P., Sir J. Dorington, M.P., Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., Mr. Colston, M.P., Mr C A Whitmore, M.P., Sir Nigel Kingscote, and many other influential names. They desire to express their devotion to the Church of England, as Catholic yet Protestant, against the errors and corruptions of the Roman Communion; their adherence to the doctrine and rites of the Church of England as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer; their disapproval of the inculcation and practice of habitual auricular confession as tending to revive some of the most dangerous abuses of the medieval Church; and their conviction that a dignified simplicity of ritual should distinguish the public worship of the Reformed Church from that of the Church of Rome. The address concludes:—"At this juncture, when, unhappily, certain of the clergy seem to be disregarding both the teaching of the Prayer Book and the authority of their bishops, we seek to strengthen your endeavours with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Words, and we offer our hearty support of such measures as may tend to accomplish this end, and secure due submission to your authority."

Lord Halifax has written the following letter, dated March 20, in connection with the action and position of the English Church Union:—

It may be desirable to say once for all, in answer to Mr. Bosworth Smith and similar correspondence, that the statement recently put forward by the English Church Union, with perhaps one or two exceptions of no sort of importance, absolutely represents the mind of the Union; that the Union has not the slightest intention of modifying or withdrawing it; and that, far from being conscious of having made a blunder, the Union is only conscious of fighting its battle in a manner which its opponents find inconvenient. Men when driven to defend themselves do not usually consult their assailants as to how they had best fight their battle, and Mr. Bosworth Smith will forgive us for thinking that we understand the interest of the cause which we have at heart better than he does.

His letter is the best proof, if any were needed, how necessary it was that the issues at stake should be stated and stated decisively.

Meanwhile it may interest Mr. Bosworth Smith to know that the Union is adding to its numbers at the rate of 1,000 new members a month. Eight hundred and fifty have already joined since the 1st inst.

A BRITISH SUBJECT TAKEN PRISONER.

PEACE PROSPECTS AT ILOILO.

WE have seen a private letter, dated Iloilo, March 10, from which we learn that rumours have reached that port that a young English man has been seized by the rebels in Leyte, and that a British gunboat was to be sent over to effect his release. An American expedition has gone to Bamboanga (where all the Spaniards in the southern islands have congregated) to take over peaceful possession of the place. It is stated, apparently with authority, that Commander Cowper is going over to the rebel lines to-morrow to confer for a settlement of affairs here, in which case the whole of the islands (except Luson) may be said to be under American control. If the rebels here lay down their arms, the bottom will be knocked out of the rebellion, for the Americans, free to act on the offensive, will soon force Aguinaldo to sue for peace.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. NARCISSUS.

H. M. S. Narcissus arrived at Hongkong, on March 18, from Santo Tomas, a few miles from the terminus of the Manila-Dagupan railway. The cruiser left Manila for Dagupan in consequence of information received that there were several British subjects held prisoners in their houses by the Filipinos. The Narcissus on cruising up the coast found that the survey as shown on the chart was inaccurate, and there was not sufficient water to enable the cruiser to call at Dagupan. She, therefore, proceeded a few miles to the north, to Santo Tomas. Mr. Higgins, of the Railway Company, and Mrs. Clark, of Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co, came to the port, accompanied by one of Aguinaldo's staff. They said they could not collect the Britishers together and be ready to embark for some four days. In that time between ten and fifteen Britishers, including women and children, would assemble at Santo Tomas. Mr Higgins said he preferred to remain behind and look after the railway interests. It is said the Filipinos were somewhat reluctant to allow the Britishers to leave. This being the position of affairs, the Narcissus proceeded on her voyage. A small gunboat, probably the Plover, was to be sent to the assistance of the Britishers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THANKS to the Pletysmograph, one can to some extent know the state of mind by the changes of the pulse. It is the invention of MM. Hallion and Comte, physiologists of the College de France. The pulse, acting on a hollow rubber ball, works on a recorder, which draws a trace of its beats on a revolving drum. We all know that strong emotions quicken or slacken the beats of the heart, as the case may be. They also affect the circulation of the blood and produce flushes or pallor. These change of circulation also affect the volume of the members. It is not so well known, however, that some emotions which do not alter the beating of the heart or the countenance affect the circulation and volume of the members. MM. Binet and Courtier have shown that fear, such as the fear of going to a dentist, attenuates the pulse of children till it seems almost to disappear.

A man of thirty-two, who showed no apparent fear when told that his flesh was about to be pricked, revealed it by the trace of his pulse diminishing almost to a line. He was surprised at the result, found it ridiculous, but still his pulse was depressed. Mental anxiety shows the same effects. A professor having to reproach a pupil in his laboratory, manifested no external sign of his emotion, but the expected approach of the student caused a sudden sinking of his pulse, and acceleration of its rate. Fear of any sort depresses the pulse. Physical suffering has not the same effect. It modifies the pulse but little does not quicken it. Pleasure excited by presents caused a child's pulse to sink a little for a moment, then rise and swell above the normal. Music of any sorts appears regularly to accelerate the heart, the respiration, and excite the nervous system. There is less acceleration when the music is purely sensory or devoid of ideas and feeling. Sad airs appear to accelerate less than gay. The intensity of the emotion caused by music has more effect than its kind, and strong emotions give strong effects.

According to M. Gautier, sea air contains insoluble iodine in suspention. At Paris the proportion of it in the atmosphere is about one-fifteenth of that at the sea. In woods far from the sea, and on the tops of the Pyrenees he found none. Apparently the iodine, which may enter into the sanitary value of the sea air, comes from sea weeds.

Buoys and ships often drag their anchors or break the chains when a wave suddenly hoists them. This is owing to the shock on the chain which hangs loose. To prevent this accident Mr. C. A. Hutchins, superintendent of Lighthouses in Nova Scotia, has invented an ingenious device. It is a bell-shaped float, or buoy, of metal, which is attached to the mooring, or anchor-chain, at a point intermediate between the bottom and the surface. It supports the slack chain in the water forming a bight in it, and when a wave lifts the vessel, or buoy, the strain on the anchor is relieved by straightening the bight against the resistance which the submerged buoy with its bell-mouth offers to displacement in the water. The device virtually makes the anchor chain elastic. The invention has another advantage. If a buoy sinks, as might happen in colliding with a ship, the chain is partly supported in the water by the submerged bell, and the buoy can be hooked with a grapnel and repaired. This invention might be useful in cable work.

According to a paper by M. Dienkx to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, one of the coleoptera, the Brachina, when attacked, ejects a liquid which detonates and yields a smoke of a strong odour. The noise frightens the enemy, and the smoke confounds it. The liquid, highly volatile, is contained in reservoirs which are opened under excitement, and the pressure of the vapour squirits it out.

Fossils of the Jurassic and Cretaceous period, from Madagascar, which M. Boule has described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, do not support the hypothesis of a lost continent joining India to South Africa through Madagascar. According to M. Gandry, however, it might have existed in the Triassic period.

Our fastest torpedo-boats of the "Turbinia" class, now on the stocks at Newcastle, have a rival in the "Hai Lung," built by Schichau at Elbing for the Chinese Navy. She made 36·7 knots, or 42·26 miles an hour on trial. The "Turbinia" made but 35 knots, and yet is only one-fourth the size of the "Hai Lung." However, the new vessels of her type will probably do better.

One after another, most of our popular notions, or "superstitions" as they are sometimes called, are being overthrown by science. Phrenologists are partly responsible for the common belief that criminals have peculiar skulls of inferior type; but a comparison by M. Pitard of the skulls of convicts in New Caledonia with those of respectable citizens in Paris shows that, practically speaking, there is no difference between them. If anything, the advantage is with the convicts, for their "vertical index," a sign of brain is rather higher. The variation in the two classes was the same: that is to say, they were long, broad, large, or small alike. The results are give in the Bulletin of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and when taken with the fact recently cited in this column that criminals are just as good or better looking than respectable people, they tend to disprove recent hypothesis of a "criminal type."

The President of the Chemical Society of New York Professor C. E. Munroe, has a paper in "Science" on the subject of explosions caused by common substances: for example, flour. Disastrous explosions have occurred in flour mills at Glasgow, Minneapolis, and elsewhere. These are owing to sparks from the millstones or a lamp too near them igniting the meal floating in the air, or to the grist between the stones becoming heated and ignited by a spark from the stones.

Another explosion arose from the fine zinc dust of the Bethlehem (U.S.) Zinc Works in 1854 Colonel Wetherill proposed to smelt the dust by compressing it into briquettes and putting them into a furnace, but some workmen fed the loose dust to the furnace and caused an explosion. Professor Munroe's paper is full of interesting facts and conclusions respecting the use and shipping of petroleum and various chemicals of a dangerous kind.

In a recent paper to the German Anthropology Professor Ranke pointed out the service which genealogy might render to anthropology if people would keep a true account of their ancestors from the anthropological point of view. Francis Galton had an earlier call to this field, but somehow the public do not respond to these inquirers.

Vienna has set the example of providing bicycle tracks along the streets. A concession for a new street was granted on condition that it would contain a track for the use of cyclists. Municipal authorities in this country might follow heir lead.

Telegraphs and railways are being pushed forward in Madagascar. Majunga has been connected to Mozambique by cable, the land line from Tananarivo to Tamatave, destroyed by the Boers, has been restored, and a line from Tananarivo to Majunga connects with the cable to Mozambique. Some short lines have also been made, and two long lines are projected, one down the east coast from Tamatave to Fort Dauphin, another from Tananarivo to Betroky, in the south of the island, and a third from Tananarivo to Mahabo on the West Coast. The violent storms of the country are distructive to the wires, the wind blowing down the poles and the lightning shattering them. The optical telegraph is also in use, and there is now a telephone exchange in Tananarivo.

M. Begonen, of Saint Gerons, France, has grafted the wattle of a cock on the head of a capon. It appears as a small horn a centimetre long, and is held on by the skin of the head.

The chair of Natural History at Aberdeen, held by the late Professor Nicholson is to be split into two chairs, one of geology, the other of zoology. It is proposed to dedicate £1,000 to the formation of a prize in pathology at Glasgow University in memory of the late Professor Josdph Coats. We may add that the late Professor Rutherford, of Edinburgh University, has bequeathed his library and museum to the University. Lectureships on tropical diseases are being established in Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities.

Book worms and other pests of books, for example, cockroaches, boring beetles, and "silver-fish" (Lepisma), can, according to Mr. Steel, of Sydney, in last weeks "Nature," be thwarted in their depredations by coating the bindings with strong shellac in spirit, applied with a soft brush Mr. Fletcher, Librarian to the Linnean Society of New South Wales rid the library of cockroaches and "silverfishes" by dusting the books with Paris green.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY THE 10TH OF APRIL, 1899.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular and show a brisk rise at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jeypore a brisk to rapid fall at Jacobabad and Secunderabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Allahabad and Masulipatam, 14 at Indore, Nagpur and Surat and 12 at Ghadeehi and Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 17°, in excess of the normal in Sind and Gujarat and the minimum from 5° to 9° in Gujarat and at Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Bhavnagar Para and the lowest 64°, at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Bhavnagar Para, Saugor, Raipur and Sholapur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Sholopur Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur.

Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (3·29), light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Calicut, Coimbatore, and Colombo, and a few drops at Trichinopoly, Madras Raipur and Lahore.

The pressure changes are sudded and large and to-day's chart shows the existence of a depression over Deesa. The winds round about this disturbance are irregularly cyclonic and the weather all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 16° is very unsettled and moderate to strong winds with cloudy weather with a few scattered showers are likely to prevail. Conditions are favorable for local showers in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 9th April, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·743
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind* ... WNW, S, SW, WSW, SSW,	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	222

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—APRIL 9.

10 p.m.	81·7

MONDAY—APRIL 10.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m	85·4
2 p.m	87·4
4 p.m.	86·4

THE MARQUIS DE BONCHAMPS'S EXPEDITION TO THE NILE.

THE account given in the bulletin of the Paris Geographical Society of the abortive expedition led by the Marquis de Bonchamps through Abyssinia with the intention of meeting that under Marchand in the neighbourhood of Fashoda, is well worth reading at the present moment for the light it throws on French plans on the Upper Nile.

M. de Bonchamps, an experienced African traveller, who took part in the Stairs expedition against Msiri, failed in his design, but if he had taken the advice of a friendly tribe and followed the right bank of the Baro or Upper Sobat instead of the left, he would have succeeded in reaching Fashoda five or six months before Marchand. He left the Bure country, which is 930 miles from Jibutil, on Nov. 29 1897, and it was on Dec. 31 following that he found himself obliged to retreat by the want of boats on reaching the marshy lake in the fork of the rivers Baro and Juba, to which he gave the name of Lake Menelik II. He was then within 130 miles, as the crow flies, of the Nile. The Baro, is according to him, navigable from Immero, near its junction with the Wantheine river, to the Nile. At places it is 500 yards across, and generally speaking, its breadth attains 200 yards. The Juba, which rises in the mountains north-west of Lake Rudolf, is also described as a fine stream. The objects of the French traveller were not geographical, but political. He considered his force merely as the advanded guard of the Abyssinian Army under Dajaz Thessama, a military chief or general and a relative of the Emperor Menelik. The conclusion of his narrative is couched in the following language:—"Before leaving the country of Gare (270 miles east of Lake Menelik II. on the traveller's own map) we assisted at the departure of the army of Dajaz Thessama, which after traversing the high plateau of Mocha &c., should have planted a few months later the Abyssinian standard on the banks of the White Nile. Although we could not completely attain our object, and win the honour after having had the trouble, our attempt had not been useless. It had just opened to the Abyssinian armies that unknown and mysterious route to the west which until then they had ignored."

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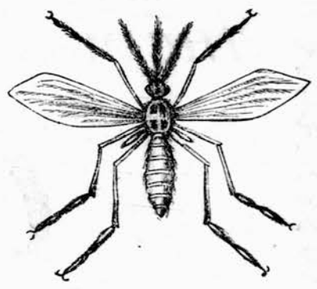
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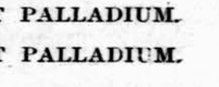

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